WESTERN RECORDER.

PRINTED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT, OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

VOL. VIII. [THOMAS HASTINGS, EDITOR.] UTICA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1831. [HASTINGS & TRACY, PRINTERS.] No 33.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We look upon the subject of the following communication with no ordinary feelings of interest. Measures, we trust, will soon be taken to bring it more definitely before the congregations of this vicinity, and elsewhere:—

For the Western Recorder.

NEW-YORK STATE CENTRAL MUSICAL SOCIETY.

On the evening of the 8th instant, several gentlemen of this village, and vicinity, convened at the session room of the first presbyterian church, for the purpose of forming an association, whose object shall be to advance the science of sacred music in this state, and to excite a more general interest in this important part of religious worship.

Rev. S. WHITTELSEY was called to the chair, and L. BAILEY appointed secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. Lansing.

Mr. Thomas Hastings then stated the object of the meeting; and remarked upon the importance of union of effort, on the part of the friends of church music, to have it efficiently taught by pious and competent teachers. He stated, that in repeated instances, which had come to his knowledge during the past year, revivals of religion had been attendants on singing schools; and in several schools, all who were not pious at their commencement, became hopefully so, during these revivals; and that the late revival of religion in the metropolis of New-England commenced in a singing school. Hence the importance of pious teachers of sacred music, and of calling the attention of the christian community, to more active effort in the cultivation of this delightful science.

It was thereupon, *Resolved*, That we deem it expedient to form ourselves into a General Society for the cultivation of Sacred Music.

The following constitution was then adopted:—

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the cultivation of devotional music is at all times an object of great importance, and a work which requires time, labour, and effort: And whereas associations judiciously organised for this purpose, have often afforded great facilities towards its accomplishment: And whereas late efforts towards redeeming church music from its multiplied abuses, have been attended, in many places, with the special tokens of divine favour: Therefore,

Resolved, That we whose names are undersigned, do associate ourselves under the name of the New-York Central Musical Society, and that we adopt the following constitution:—

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and Executive Committee, who shall be chosen annually.

Art. 2. The President, first Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretaries, shall, in connection with five other persons, constitute the Executive Committee.

Art. 3. To provide for the necessary expenses of this institution, each male member shall contribute to the general fund, a sum equal to fifty cents per annum, payable quarterly or otherwise. This sum may in future be reduced, whenever, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, the number of auxiliaries shall be sufficient to warrant this measure.

Art. 4. Any Association, either of a county or an individual choir, that aims at the religious cultivation of church music, by contributing to the funds at the rate mentioned in article 3, and by complying in other respects with the spirit of this constiution, may become auxiliary to this Society.

Art. 5. This Society shall meet annually, for the choice of officers; at which time there shall be a public address, and a religions rehearsal of church music. On this occasion delegates from Auxiliary Societies shall be present, to hold seats and to vote as members of the General Society, for the time being.

Art. 6. The annual meeting of this Society shall take place at Utica, on the 12th day of October; public notice of which shall be duly given by the Executive Committee.

Art. 7. Any article of this constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present: Provided always, that such amendment is consistent with the declared objects of this institution.

After the adoption of the constitution, the following gentlemen were chosen to fill the offices prescribed by article first:—

Rev. Dr. LANSING, *President.*
Rev. Mr. AIKIN, 1*st Vice-President.*
Rev. Mr. WHITTELSEY, 2*d Do.*
Rev. Mr. BETHUNE, 3*d Do.*
Mr. M. BRAYTON, *Treasurer.*
Mr. D. TUTTLE, *Rec. Secretary.*
Mr. T. HASTINGS, *Cor. Secretary.*

M essrs. Philip Thurber, Charles Hastings, B. W . Thomas, Levi Cozzens, and James Dean , Esq. *Members of the Executive Committee.*

Vo ted, That the several papers of this village h e respectfully requested to publish the proce edings of this meeting, signed by the Chair man and Secretary.

S. WHITTELSEY, *Chairman.*
L. BAILEY, *Secretary.*

Utic , *August* 8, 1831.

Such scenes as are described in the following article, are a credit to the good sense, the patriotism, and the christi n propriety of the actors:—

For the Western Recorder.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Th is anniversary of our nation's independence was celebrated in Franklin, N. Y. in the f ollowing manner:—

At 10 o'clock, A. M. a large concourse of the inhabitants assembled at the presbyterian church; where the Sabbath School Union had resolved to hold their anniversary. About two hundred and fifty Sabbath scholars, with their superintendents and teachers, occupied the body pews and several adjoining seats. The services were introduced by a hymn of thanksgiving, and by prayer, which embraced a full acknowledgement of our national, social and religious blessings, with confessions of our ingratitude and indebtedness to divine forbearance, for the continuance of our forfeited mercies, and implored the divine blessing on the rising hope of our country, then assembled, with their parents, around the altars of God. The children then raised their voices in an appropriate hymn; after which the audience listened with fixed interest, to an address from Dr. John Ingraham, agent of the Delaware County Sunday School Union; which, in the light of sober experience and actual results, portrayed the benefits of Sabbath schools, and their essential connection with the intelligence and virtue of our nation, and held them up as purifying the fountain of power, and laying the firmest foundation for the perpetuity of civil and religious liberty in our favoured land. The report of the Union was then presented, and though the Society had been in operation in its present form, only about two months, three hundred and seventeen children had been gathered into nine schools, under the care of about sixty (mostly youthful) superintendents and teachers, and enjoying, for the most part, the benefit of the circulating library. A collection was taken up in behalf of the Sabbath school library.

At 2, P. M. the congregation assembled to witness the anniversary proceedings of the Town Temperance Society. An appropriate and convincing address was delivered by Rev. Lumond Wilcox, in which intemperance was portrayed as the grand internal enemy of our free institutions and our social and national virtue and prosperity. The sophistry by which he has supported his cruel sway, and the black story of his triumphs, were lucidly depicted; and the spirits of high minded philanthropists and patriots were summoned to rally round this standard of our second independence, and to band their energies, in a perpetual warfare of total abstinence, against the fell destroyer. In answer to this call, one hundred and forty names were added to the temperance list, raising the number of pledges in the town to about three hundred and fifty; when the congregation quietly dispersed and retired peaceably to their homes, and our village again resumed its wonted air of stillness and good order.

The setting sun, as it smiled on our peaceful village and golden harvests, shone upon no scenes of noisy riot. No bond slaves of the bottle were seen reeling through our streets, with their tainted and blaspheming breath, polluting the names of freedom and independence, and disgracing the patriotism of their sires! No mangled corpses, or smoking ruins, or shouting mob, proclaimed the dirge of freedom, rather than her rational and sober triumph; but the whole scene was in perfect unison with the sentiment—Here dwells rational liberty; here inhabit a people, who know how to prize and most effectually to perpetuate their blessings, and who give the best pledge to their country, that they are the real friends of her freedom and her glory, by shewing that they hold in their hands the reins of self-government, and that they are determined not to curse its future interests, by throwing upon the republic an ignorant and venal posterity, fitted only to sap the foundations of social order, or to swell the triumph of a despot. D. A.

From the Biblical Repository.

GERMANY.

Family and Social Prayer.

The extent to which family worship had been laid aside in Germany, until a recent period, will hardly be believed in this country. The writer himself could not at first yield credit to the statements that were made to him; but supposed that they must refer to peculiar cases, from which no general inference could be drawn; until he found them repeated and confirmed by unquestionable testimony in every part of the country. As a general fact, then, throughout the whole of Germany, or at least the northern division of it, family worship is entirely *obsolete and unknown*, except among the evangelical Christians, or *mystics*, as they are there called; and even among them it is only within the last fifteen years, that the custom of morning and evening prayers has again been introduced. An instructor in one of the leading universities, himself a pious man and the son of a pastor near one of the principal cities, had never either witnessed nor heard of family prayers, (except as an historical fact), until he visited England, after he had completed his university education. In that country he was casually present at a family scene of this kind, and the impression made upon him was such as he could never forget, he said, until his dying day. To another professor, among the most eminent of the land for piety and learning, the practice was not so entirely unknown. He remembered that when a child, his father held morning and evening prayers, but afterwards left them off; and since that time, until he had grown up and mingled in christian intercourse, he had heard nothing further of the custom. Judging from the facts collected by observation and frequent and long continued inquiries, it would not perhaps be too much to say, that of the families of northern Germany, in not more than *one in a hundred* does the voice of morning and evening supplication ascend to God, as incense from a family altar.

Of course, meetings for social prayer are almost unknown. A few families in Berlin, and some of them of rank, have a private circle in their houses every week, for the purposes of religious conversation and social worship. To these circles, however, none are admitted but invited guests. In Halle there was regularly a religious meeting every Saturday evening, at the house of a mechanic, where students sometimes attended. This meeting was ever a subject of ridicule among the greater part of the citizens, and of jealousy to the magistracy; and several attempts were made to bring home upon it charges of disorder and irregularity, in order to have a pretext for putting it down. These attempts however failed; every investigation resulted only in showing, not only that the meeting was the occasion of no disorders, but that it was quietly and regularly conducted, and had for its sole object to make those who attended better men and better citizens. Under circumstances like the above, it hardly needs to be added here, that the monthly concert of prayer for missionary objects is attended only in a few of the cities; where it is sometimes treated with great reproach and contempt.

FRANCE IN 1790;
OR LIBERTY WITHOUT RELIGION.

If you had wished to figure to yourself a country which had reached the utmost pinnacle of prosperity, you would undoubtedly have turned your eyes to France, as she appeared a few months before the revolution; illustrious in learning and genius, the favourite abode of the arts, and the mirror of fashion, whither the flower of the nobility from all countries resorted, to acquire the last polish of which the human character is susceptible. Lulled in voluptuous repose, and dreaming of a philosophical millennium, without dependence upon God, like the generation before the flood, *they ate, they drank, they married, they were given in marriage.* In that exuberant soil every thing seemed to flourish but religion and virtue. The season, however, had at length arrived, when God was resolved to punish their impiety, as well as to avenge the blood of his servants, whose souls for a century had been incessantly crying to him from under the altar. And what method did he employ for this purpose?—When He to whom vengeance belongs, when he whose ways are unsearchable, and whose wisdom is inexhaustible, proceeded to the execution of this strange work, he drew from his treasure a weapon he had never employed before. Resolving to make their punishment as signal as their crimes, he neither let loose an inundation of barbarous nations, nor the desolating powers of the universe. He neither overwhelmed them with earthquakes, nor visited them with pestilence.—He summoned from themselves a ferocity more terrible than either, a ferocity, which, mingling in the struggle for liberty, and borrowing aid from that very refinement to which it seemed to be opposed, turned every man's hand against his neighbour, and spared no age, nor sex, nor rank, till satiated with the ruin of greatness, the distresses of innocence, and the tears of beauty, it terminated its career in the most unrelenting despotism.—"Thou art righteous, O Lord, which art, which was, and which shall be, because thou hast judged thus; for they have shed the blood of saints and prophets, and thou hast given them blood to drink; for they are worthy."—*Robert Hall.*

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The annual report of the American Sunday School Union shows, that from imperfect returns it appears, that during the last year the schools have increased from 6,654 to 7,344; the teachers from 61,372 to 64,215, and the pupils from 411,008 to 451,075; showing an increase during the year of 580 schools, 2,843 teachers, and 40,066 scholars. The number in the United States, who are enrolled as members of a Sunday school, may be safely estimated at upwards of 600,000. In Great-Britain, the number is 1,019,693.

In the state of Illinois, it has been reported that not more than one child in fourteen, between four and sixteen, is at school; that three fourths of the population have not sufficient knowledge of the language to read the bible intelligibly to themselves or others; and not less than twenty-nine thirtieths of the children are unable to read.

To change this aspect of things, there were in Illinois, a few months since, but five hundred and fifty-four daily schools, three fifths of which were in ten counties; and there were fifty-one Sunday schools, or one to every thousand children between fourteen and sixteen. It is obvious that these means of instruction are wholly inadequate, and the citizens themselves express the persuasion, that their last, best hope is in Sunday schools.

In Kentucky, about one child in four, between five and fifteen, is supposed to be in a course of education. Of one hundred and forty-eight thousand, who should attend school, only thirty-two thousand actually attend, and these at an expense of $268,000 per annum, or $8.30 cts. per head; and in forty-six counties there is not a single female teacher.

The prospect before us, in respect to our western project, is truly animating. Our fellow-citizens there have been developing, in earlier years, a wonderful physical capacity. Farms, dwellings, manufactories, steamboats, public edifices, flourishing towns, and stupendous schemes of internal improvement, have passed before the eye of the western traveller like a scene of enchantment. From the most prosperous and vigorous physical existence, they have more recently seemed to be passing into a permanent moral and social existence, the character of which is in a measure unformed; and it is on this that your influence may be most benign.

Colleges and academies, and schools of law, medicine and divinity, are planted with great rapidity. A northern and eastern education, for a son or daughter of a western citizen, is becoming almost as rare as a western education was, twenty or thirty years ago. They can, and should, and will provide for themselves the means of education which are suited to their wants; but still the moral cultivator is invited into the field, and he can take no implement that combines the advantages of a Sunday school. At no former period has this implement held so high a place in this or any other country, in the estimation of the wise and good, as at the present moment. The explicit, repeated, and unqualified expressions of confidence in our system, and in the proceedings of your Board to extend and improve it, cannot be misunderstood.

We are willing to avow that our grand object is, with God's blessing, to make every child, while he is a child, a believer in the bible, the whole bible, and, so far as religion is concerned, nothing but the bible.

From the Am. Pastor's Journal.

IMMEDIATE SUBMISSION.

[Furnished by a Clergyman.]

Having read an account entitled, "*A Case of Conversion*," in the Pastor's Journal for May last, it occurred to me that a statement of a case somewhat similar, which fell under my own observation, might not be unacceptable to the readers of the "Home Missionary."

E. was the child of parents eminently pious, and though moving in the humbler walks of life, eliciting the respect and confidence of the children of God who knew them. Often did they wet their couch with tears, when crying to heaven for mercy on their apparently incorrigible son. No visible tendencies to conversion cheered their efforts. All seemed discouraging. He loved to go in the way of sinners, and to sit in the seat of the scorner. Whenever subjected for a few reluctant moments, to the conversation of religious persons, he generally showed his dissatisfaction, by sitting in sullen silence, and would afterwards give vent to his feelings, by some profane expression.

But though the sinner may profess and feel a sort of impious bravery in resisting the gentle influences of the gospel, his feeble powers quail before the terrors of the Almighty. E. found himself a poor and impotent worm, in conflict with the power of the Eternal, and his soul died within him. His sins came around him like unquiet spectres, and haunted him day and night. He knew he was a guilty rebel against God, but yet he could not make up his mind to bow his will in submission. O, with what a desperate grasp does the sinner cling to his weapons of rebellion! Even when he sees himself in peril most extreme, how loth to yield! It was thus with E. For weeks he remained in deep distress; he came to the meetings of the anxious, he visited his pastor, he sought counsel of any who would pity and pray with him; in short, he did every thing but what he should have done first, viz. give his heart to his Creator.

I saw that he was making no progress in the path of life, but rather was heaping up condemnation, hardening his heart, and becoming less and less likely to turn from his evil ways. One evening I met him at a prayer-meeting, at the close of which he was found in a corner of the room; and on being solemnly addressed, he became affected to tears. I told him it was high time he had ended the course he was pursuing. His tears and groans were accomplishing nothing; they did not propitiate God in the least, but only showed the intensity of his struggles against the Spirit of God. The only thing that could avail him, was submission to the authority of God; to be saved in his way, and to be governed by his laws. I requested him to withdraw with me to another room. There, amid the silence that reigned around, I pressed his mind with such topics as these; the supreme right of God to him—his heart—his services; the long protracted rejection of God's mercy, of which he had been guilty; the unparalleled kindness of God in sparing him, and striving with him by the influences of his Spirit, down to that same hour; suitableness of the christian atonement, and the readiness of Christ to wash away his sins; and the crisis which was then forming in his soul's history, as heaven or hell probably depended on that evening's decision. I told him he *must* surrender to Christ: If he refused, he must do it at the hazard of his soul's loss. I then told him the parting moment had come: I must leave him, and go to my home; but before I could leave, he must bow with me, and surrender himself to the Lord Jesus.—He did so; we kneeled down together, and there, under the pressure of truth, I trust, yielded himself a living sacrifice to God, and cast his poor sinking soul into the arms of Christ.

The act was so completely done; he had bowed himself so entirely to the sovereign control of God, that he could not mistake the new situation, in which he found himself. At once, he became conscious of a relation to his Maker and Redeemer, which he had never felt before.

"His tongue broke out in unknown strains,
And sung surprising grace."

More than ever was I convinced, that whatever be the mode of the Holy Spirit's operations, he often signally blesses the *concentration of truth*; by which I mean, the bringing together of powerful bible motives, and accumulating their united weight upon the understanding and conscience of the sinner. I verily believe, that one reason why much excellent preaching is ineffectual, is, that the sinner is pressed by it only on one side at a time, while on the other side he contrives to escape its influence. Thus, by taking the several motives of the gospel in detail, his power of resistance overcomes them all. But when all are crowded upon him at *once*, and he is made to feel their *present* obligation, it often occurs, that his arm waxes feeble; the weapon falls; his heart yields, and he accepts mercy on God's own terms. J. C.

Some idea of the character of the western wastes, may be formed from the following sketch, furnished by a correspondent of the Home Missionary:—

OHIO.

From a Minister on the Western Reserve.

If correctly informed, the Western Reserve contains a smaller number of that portion of emigrants, who fly from the restraints of christian communities, than any other tract of equal size in the new world of the west; and if this be the case, I am equally certain, that other sections present an aspect truly appalling. Here, it is easy to see, in numerous instances, the different efforts resulting from a difference of character in the inhabitants, or *first* inhabitants of a settlement. There are some townships, whose first settlers were principally men of piety and decision of character. These, almost without exception, have now, and have long had, a settled ministry, a good state of society. But others were settled by men who hated nothing, perhaps, worse than the restraints of religion. These may be known by the passing traveller even, and pointed out as readily as spots infected with the plague. To all, add the fact, the distressing fact, that all over this country, at least so far as my acquaintance extends, there is scattered a certain class of men, who once, in the churches of Jesus Christ, and in their native places at the east, made professions of piety; but who have fled, if we may judge from what they have been ever since they were known in this country, to the places where they now reside, to get rid of the duties of a Christian. They generally conceal, so long as they are able, their own solemn professions, and studiously endeavour to show, I do not say an indifference merely, but a bitter aversion to religion; insomuch, that you may almost certainly know them from others, who are in fact the decided enemies of religion, by this one mark; they curse more bitterly.

But the most deadly plague that has ever visited this land, is all summed up in "whiskey." A few years ago, there was no market for the immense products of the field; grain grew in great abundance, but it would sell for scarce enough to pay for "getting it out;" and men had nothing else to do, but work it up into this filthy poison. Then it must be drunk. Intemperance, indolence, and ignorance, walked side by side, to dig the grave of the dearest hopes and fairest prospects of this whole region. But the first of this trio has been arrested; we hope the plague will soon be stayed.

The Canaanite is yet in the land; there are many strong holds and fastnesses, from which he will be driven, but not without great expense and toil; but from appearances, one would think the wicked had small hopes, and no very flattering prospects of holding possession long. Six or seven weeks have changed the face of things, throughout this whole region. Three, four and five days' meetings, have been established in every part almost simultaneously; and not one from which I have heard definitely, but has been followed with the clearest indications of divine mercy. Revivals increase in number and power.

Campbellism (or in other words, the decayed carcass of the Arian heresy, disinterred and baptised by immersion) has had its day here. The self-styled reformer, Campbell himself, has recently been on a visit among his followers; has travelled over a great part of the country; and every where it was discovered, and often observed of him, that something was going wrong with him. I am confident, that his views need only be known, to be most thoroughly hated by a vast majority of his adherents.

VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH BY PUBLIC MEN.

The editors of religious publications in London, are very bold in reproving public men for the open and notorious violation of the commands of God. This is as it should be. The following is from the London Record of June 16:—

"It must now be becoming pretty obvious to men of the most obtuse intellect, who have not thrown off the faith of their forefathers, the faith once delivered to the saints, that this country, under the guidance of its rulers, is opening upon a new course of more open ungodliness, and disregard to the commandments and ordinances of almighty God, than perhaps ever distinguished it.

"On Sunday, for the *fourth* time in succession, the cabinet ministers assembled on the Sunday, and continued their deliberations for three hours. We have already intimated that previous to the commencement of the regular series of desecration, there was a break of some fourteen days, during which we believe no councils whatever were held; and that this was preceded by a period which included *five* Lord's days, on each of which a cabinet council assembled.—Thus the country are taught by their rulers, in that way which of all others is the most simple and effective, not that secular work may lawfully be done on a sudden and great emergency on that day which is directed to be kept holy, but that the command of the Most High is to be thrown to the winds, as often as creatures of his hand find that it suits their *convenience* to do so.

"This country is also made the seat where "the ministers of the great powers," with our own ministers among them, with great regularity, desecrate the Sabbath. They were assembled together last Sunday for five hours; while my Lord Grey, in the forenoon, was occupied in receiving Messrs. Sylvain, Van de Weyer, Vilain XIV., and the other commissioners from Belgium; and the Prince Leopold wound up the well-spent day, by a magnificent entertainment to the cabinet ministers and the commissioners, at Marlborough house.

"People who proceed in this regular method of desecration may call themselves *Christians*, but they are to the full as well deserving the title of *Hindoos*. And are the ministers of Christ to keep silence when such things are done? If they do, is there no woe denounced against them? If they neglect their duty, shall no voice be raised in Parliament to proclaim and denounce the enormity?"

From the Rochester Observer.

CIRCULAR.

The *Rochester Institute of Practical Education* was organised in May last. It is intended for extensive usefulness, and is in successful operation. Its students exceed forty, collected from four denominations of Christians, all equally privileged. It owes its origin to the late revivals of religion in the western part of the state. Many young men of piety and talents were anxious to prepare for the gospel ministry, and to support themselves by manual labour, rather than burthen the church.

The Providence which called for an institution of learning, determined its character. Its aims should be to secure to its members vigour of health, and strength of bodily constitution; to cherish the proper moral and religious habits, and to develope their minds in a direction adapted to their high destination, and to gird up the sterner and nobler energies of the soul to the power of great accomplishment. A few friends of religion and learning contributed sufficient to hire convenient buildings for one year, in a pleasant and healthful part of Rochester, and to furnish the different departments of labour, board, and instruction. The original founders and patrons have committed the entire management of the Institute to six Directors, chosen two yearly by the Presbytery of Rochester.

It is no part of the aim of this Institute to withdraw the public confidence from the colleges and institutions of our country, by substituting superficial, hurried, and partial instruction; but by using the most improved methods of instruction, to secure an equivalent for a thorough academic and collegiate education. As an Institute of Practical Education it will receive students who are not pious, and aim to qualify them for the highest possible degree of usefulness in the practical duties of life; and whatever contributes to this end, either in moral, intellectual, or physical discipline, is to be made the matter of direct instruction. The founders of this institution cherish the hope of aiding the cause of popular education and of national liberty, by uniting the advantages of a cultivated mind and religious principle, with the feelings and habits of a working population.

The internal regulations and discipline are adapted to young men of high aim, and such as are willing to be trained up as benefactors of mankind.

The department of labour is subordinate to higher objects. Experience shows that most of our students can maintain ten hours of intense study, with three hours of labour, better than if no labour were required; and that the punctuality and order connected with this department gives system to every thing connected with it. Students of ordinary mechanical skill, during the weeks they are learning their trade, can nearly earn their board; and it is calculated that when the intended facilities are furnished, they will pay their expenses.

Applications for admission are to be made to Rev. Gilbert Morgan, principal of the Institute. In making selection from several applicants, preference will be given to those who are advanced in their studies; who can make their labour productive; who aim at a finished, uninterrupted education; who have health and energy to rise superior to discouragement.

The Institute must as soon as possible be furnished with permanent convenient buildings, a farm, and shops; with apparatus for various departments of science; with a library to which donations in books will be thankfully received; with permanent professors and teachers. All these are essential to a successful prosecution of the plan. For these objects funds are necessary. It is believed in no way can funds be applied more advantageously for building up the Redeem-

er's kingdom. We commend the Institute to the blessing of God, and to the favourable consideration of the christian community.

WM. WISNER,
President of the Board of Directors.

Rochester, July 14, 1831.

P. S.—The next term of this institution will commence on the third Monday of August next.

BIBLE CLASSES.

I have two flourishing bible classes, (says a correspondent of the Home Missionary), which promise much good. Never till recently have I been so deeply impressed with the importance of these institutions. They awaken an interest in the congregation to study the bible, which apparently nothing else could effect. To see gray-headed fathers and mothers, with their sons and daughters, prying into the treasures of God's precious word, with all the enthusiasm of the novel reader, is a sight which saints and angels delight to witness. Sabbath schools and bible classes must go hand in hand, and one will be found to flourish in a congregation, in the same proportion as the other; and I may add, the people will be profited by preaching, in the same degree as those two institutions prevail. In those sections of country, where general information prevails only to a limited extent, it is of unspeakable importance, that these methods of instruction be prosecuted with untiring zeal.

HOW TO MAKE A PRAYER-MEETING INTERESTING.

In the first place, let all who attend spend a short season in secret prayer, that God may be present by his Spirit. Let each individual endeavour to get his own heart warm with love to Christ and the souls of men.—Then when they are assembled, let the prayers be short, and each one devoted exclusively to some specific object. Let the object be distinctly stated and brought home to the hearts of those present, by a short exhortation, that all may understand and feel its importance. Then let *all* pray. Let every wandering thought be recalled; and let the soul flow out in longing and ardent supplication to God. Let the hearts of all be united as one. It is not enough that the leader should pray. There must be a union of feeling and a mingling of souls. Where this is the case, a prayer-meeting cannot fail to be interesting. Such must be the character of social meetings, in order to fan the flame of holy love and zeal, and promote revivals of religion.—*Christian Soldier.*

So far as the general *spirit* of a meeting is concerned, we like the above hints; but the details of *management* should often be varied, if we would prevent the degenerating influence of formality. Men are prone to depend, in such matters, too much on the *form* of doing things, as the *means of maintaining* the right spirit.

TEMPERANCE.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

ALBANY, *July* 20, 1830.

Circular of the New-York State Temperance Society, to the Town and County Societies of the State.

In the progress of the operations in the cause of temperance now going on, the fact has been noticed, and brought into the consideration of the State Society, that most of the towns within this state are so large, that many of the inhabitants, although friends to the cause, and willing to become members, are prevented by their distance from the place of meeting, from attending the meetings of the Society.

As there are more than nine thousand school districts in the state, the State Society would recommend to each town society to appoint a special committee, of three persons in each school district, whose duty it shall be to call meetings in the district, if deemed necessary, but more particularly to bring the subject home to every individual, by visiting each family in the district, and giving all the individuals of proper age who are not already members, an opportunity of becoming such, if they desire it. The operations of each committee will thus be confined to narrow limits, and the duty much divided. The duties of the town societies will also be simplified, by having their district committees report to them at stated times, the advance of the cause, the increase of members, &c.—Thousands might thus be brought out on the side of temperance. The State Society are strongly impressed with the belief, that a great proportion of the whole population of the state, and more especially the rising generation, would be brought into the association. Should this plan be adopted and prosecuted with energy, by the eight hundred town societies supposed to be organised in the state, the appointment of these officers in each district would increase the number of officers to nearly 30,000. The efforts of this array, combined with that of the other members of the various societies, which are estimated at nearly 100,000, would greatly accelerate the event so devoutly wished by the friends of the cause—the complete expulsion of ardent spirits from the state. The Society will not attempt to calculate the amount of good, which, under the smiles of a gracious Providence, has already accrued to the state from the partial disuse of ardent spirits; but when the whole state shall come out as one man, and all declare on the side of temperance, who can conceive the advancement in morals, wealth, and every possession, calculated to place this state in the most *enviable situation?*

The State Society would therefore request the town and county societies, to take the plan now proposed into consideration, and if approved, put the same into immediate operation, so that the result may be reported to the town societies by the district committees, in time for the towns to report to the county societies, previous to the aunual report of the State Society in January next.

The number of the "Temperance Advocate," in which the circular appears, will be furnished for three months to the Secretary of every Society in the state, who is respectfully requested to give it as extensive a circulation as possible.

REUBEN H. WALWORTH, *Pres't.*

From the Journal of Humanity.

CANAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

It is proposed in New-York, to unite all the boat-masters on the great canals in that state into temperance societies, to be designated by the names of the respective canals. A Society of this character has been formed at Albany, members of the Executive Committee of which reside at that place, Rochester, Oswego, Buffalo, and Troy. It is also proposed to form a Lake-Erie and a Lake-Ontario Temperance Society, for the purpose of influencing the commanders of vessels on those waters to abandon the practice of sailing with spirits. An efficient friend of temperance residing at Albany writes us as follows:—

"DEAR SIR—It will be a most pleasing circumstance to be made known, that our canal boats have already become, almost without exception, temperance boats. The President of the Canal Temperance Society informed me yesterday, that ardent spirits were now excluded from the boats almost universally on the whole line; and that you might now pass on the canal from Albany to Buffalo, without hearing a profane word, or seeing a drop of spirits drank; that the change is so complete, that it is a rare thing now to hear an uncivil word pass between the thousands who are constantly passing and repassing the canal. A few years since, the canal presented a very different aspect. I consider this victory one of vast importance; and I trust the means taken may operate on our sister states where canals are in extensive use."

From the Vermont Chronicle.

TEMPERANCE IN GREAT-BRITAIN.

"How far this little candle throws its beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

We doubt whether Shakepeare meant by these lines, all that the words may be understood to imply. A single "good deed," the thought of a moment, the work of an hour, sometimes sets in motion agencies, which are felt to the ends of the earth, making the world wiser and better. Witness the following illustration from the London Evangelical Magazine:—

"We are most happy to find that this important cause succeeds beyond the most sanguine expectations of its best friends. America has set the example, and now England and Scotland are following in her footsteps. We have just read with delight the "First Annual Report of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Temperance Society," and it is animating beyond what we can express, to find what an immense hold of the public mind in Scotland this institution has obtained. In all directions auxiliary societies are springing up; and the effect is, that in several towns the public houses are well nigh ruined. To those indefatigable men, who have taken up and prosecuted this object, every patriot and every Christian must be indebted. We must in all truth and fairness add, that of late years the habit of dram drinking in Scotland has become awfully prevalent. May God bless all upright endeavours to stay a moral pestilence, the worst, perhaps, that ever scourged or blighted the human race!"

STATISTICS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Extract from the second annual report of the New-York State Temperance Society.

The following information is derived from an examination of the records of the office of the clerk of the county of Rensselaer, and was communicated by him, together with the alarming fact, that from the most accurate information he could obtain of the causes of pauperism in that country, *nine-tenths* of the instances were traced to intemperance.

705 paupers were thrown upon the county during the year, at an expense of $7,871 38

Proportion occasioned by intemperance, 7,084 25

$787 13

Leaving for old age and other causes, the small balance of $787 13.

Pennsylvania.—Temperance Societies are established in every county in Pennsylvania, and are so well organised as to produce the happiest results. Their influence is perceptible every where. The work of reformation among the labouring classes of society is most conspicuous. A drunken man is looked upon as an outcast from society. Deserted by his former associates, he is compelled to quaff the bowl in solitude, and suffer himself to be pointed at by the finger of scorn, or to reform.—*Poulson.*

A temperance society was formed in Plattsburg, L. C. April 29, 1830, on the principle of entire abstinence. It now contains 210 members. David Pettee, Esq. President: C. P. Treadwell, Secretary.

INTELLIGENCE.

PERSIA AND THE ARMENIANS.

The following paragraphs are from a letter of Mr. Dwight, dated Tebreez, Dec. 27, 1830:—

"We have been happy to find some among the English residents here, with whom we can associate in the fellowship of the gospel. Capt. N. who is the head of the prince's arsenal, and his lady, appear both of them to be truly devoted to the service of the Lord, and deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of the people around them.

"It is a singular fact, that both here and at Constantinople most of the English residents are Presbyterians. While we are severely tried in not being permitted to prosecute our tour on account of Mr. Smith's illness, it is a source of much satisfaction to us, that we have been enabled to gather so much information with regard to the first object of our enquiries—*the state of the Armenian church.* In this respect we have been more successful than we anticipated.

"We have learned two important facts by visiting the Armenians in the Russian territories. One is, that under the present policy of the Russian government, missionary effort among any sect of Christians within their dominions will not be tolerated; nor is this a changing policy, for it is based upon the fundamental principles of the government. The other fact is, that the spirit of the monastery at Etchmiazin differs but little, if at all, from that of the papal see, at Rome. We have a list of facts to substantiate these statements, which we hope to transmit to you in due time. In Turkey, we imagine that the Armenians, at present, feel but little the authority of the patriarch at Etchmiazin, and before long they may be entirely separate from his control.

"We confidently hope that the Lord may open a way by which successful missionary efforts will be carried on among the Armenians in that country. In coming into this part of Persia, we had particularly in view a journey among the Nestorian Christians.—We find, however, that it will be impracticable to penetrate into their country very far from this place, on account of the Koords. The patriarch of the Nestorians in this quarter resides, we are told, at or near Julemerk. There is another patriarch near Mosul, whom we wish to visit, but our only practicable route to the city is by way of Bagdad.

"If we should thus be obliged to return by way of Constantinople, and be prevented from executing that most interesting part of our commission relating to the Nestorians, we shall be exceedingly disappointed.

"We have of course but little opportunity to make personal observations in Persia, as we have been here but a very short time.—The people are certainly very different from the Turks. They are very much inclined to conversation, and no subject is so commonly introduced by them in company with foreigners, as that of religion. They are also willing to receive the new testament, and religious tracts, and, as far as we can learn, there is no opposition made to the circulation of these books, either by the government, or by the moollahs, or priests. The people, at least of this province, are said to be very anxious for religious instruction. In Tebreez, it is said, they would very eagerly send their children to a school taught by an Englishman, and even the prince has pledged himself to countenance such a school, and even to furnish a house for a missionary.

"Mr. Brewer, at Smyrna, had received intelligence from Messrs. Smith and Dwight, as late as Feb. 24th. Mr. S. had then nearly recovered, and they were on the point of setting out on their return, by way of Constantinople."

GLEANINGS FROM THE LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

The details of these meetings excite less interest in this country, from the circumstance of their being scattered through the English periodicals at different times, instead of coming before us at a single view. Some of them have been already noticed in our columns; and among the rest those which relate to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Probably too much consequence has been given, in this country, to the debate which then ensued. Allowance should be made for English peculiarities, and for the aspect of society in that country. The Bible Society, after all, afforded a scene of the liveliest interest.

In the details of the *Sabbath Protection Society*, our readers also have seen something of a gratifying nature, modified as it necessarily must be by the laws of that country, where, to a considerable extent, the same persons are invested both with civil and ecclesiastical authority.—Not to say, by any means, that this is a *desirable* combination of power, it is yet gratifying to see it so well directed, where it exists, and to perceive in it some of the fruits of American effort, borne across the Atlantic.

The following additional items are not destitute of interest:—

London Missionary Society.—At the anniversary of this Society in May last, four or five thousand persons were present; and among the speakers were Rev. Messrs. Rue and Carey, missionaries from India, Rev. Peter Jones, of the Chippewa Indians in Canada, and Rev. Messrs. Rowland Hill and J. A. James, of England. Rev. J. Angell James made a powerful appeal to the meeting, and was repeatedly cheered; but when in the course of it, he alluded to the times, and said, "we will give to our king our affections, to his ministers our hearty concurrence, and to our country our prayers," the room shook with applause, which did not subside for some moments. After the delivery of this address, a collection was made in the hall of upwards of £400. The receipts for the year amounted to £40,800.

Irish Evangelical Society.—From the report it appears that the labours of the Society during the past year have been very successful, and that their agents have been instrumental in the conversion of many souls from the errors of popery. The receipts for the year were £3,746. Other societies, with a similar object in view, have not been idle.

British and Foreign School Society.—The anniversary of this society excited great interest. The king is one of its special patrons, and gives annually £100 to its funds. The receipts of the Society for the past year were £3,325 18s. 7d. Among the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, were Rev. Rowland Hill, Dr. Lushington, Rev. G. Clayton, J. Briscoe, M. P., James Montgomery, Esq. of Sheffield, Rev. J. Burnett, Jotham Blanchard, Esq. of Nova Scotia, and Peter Jones, the Indian preacher.

Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools.—The forty-fifth annual meeting of this Society was held at the London coffee-house, on the 26th April, 1831; the Marquis of Cholmondely, President, in the chair. The object of this Society is to aid in the formation of Sunday schools, by donations of bibles, testaments, and elementary books. During the last year it had assisted 440 schools, containing 52,434 scholars.

Bombay.—The first article in the Missionary Herald for the present month, is from the journal of Mr. Stone, at Bombay. Under date of April 10, 1830, he says—

"The Brahmin enquirer said to me to-day, that there were many Hindoos who believed the christian religion to be true, but owing to fear of their caste, dared not to profess it publicly; and that were it not for their castes, multitudes would come into the christian religion. I have no doubt of this. If there were no greater obstacles in the way of the heathen here changing their religion, than there are in those pagan countries where no caste exists, multitudes would ask for baptism, and perhaps by attending more constantly on the means of grace, might be really converted. No person residing in a christian country can form any idea of the sacrifices a Hindoo must make, if he would become a disciple of Christ, and make a public profession of his faith in him. Yet, through the grace of God, many, even in pagan India, have made such a profession; and we doubt not that the number of those, who, thro' the same grace, shall make a similar profession before their countrymen, will be increased every year, till the chain of caste is broken, and all the millions of India brought into the liberty of the gospel. The day has already come, when, instead of tens, hundreds are converted annually; and the day is rapidly advancing, when, instead of hundreds, thousands, and instead of thousands, millions will be from year to year, brought into the church of Christ in India."

Canton Christian Union.—An association with this name has been formed, consisting of three missionary brethren residing at Canton, and a few other pious Englishmen and Americans.—The object of this union is the mutual benefit and encouragement of its members in their labours, and the securing of more union and vigour in their measures to diffuse christian knowledge and piety. Respecting its design and operations, Mr. Bridgeman, under date of Jan. 27, remarks—

"I will not interfere with individual and private conduct, while it will give counsel and support to all, and have a general supervision of the several objects of christian benvolence which may come within its reach. It has commenced a depository and library, and measures have been taken to supply them with necessary books. It has opened, or will soon open a correspondence with the several missionary stations between the capes. It has also undertaken to publish in Chinese, the "Scripture Lessons" for schools. This book contains a compendious view of the whole bible, and about the same amount of reading as the new testament. A few of our English and American friends here have given us five hundred and forty dollars, to help on the publication."

Chinese Idolatry.—Mr. Bridgeman, in an account of the dedication of a new temple at Macao, gives the following notices respecting the expensiveness of Chinese idolatry, and its similarity to that of the Romanists:—

"The temple which they are now dedicating is one of the smaller kind, a mere village temple; and stands just without the European settlement. It has been built at an expense of ten thousand dollars, which was raised by voluntary subscriptions, varying from one dollar to one thousand dollars each. The buildings are of brick, of a neat appearance, covering an area of about half an acre, and consisting of pavillions for the new gods, and dormitories for their keepers. Besides this, there are three larger temples in Macao, one having nine, another fifteen, and the third sixteen priests.—Taking with these all the lesser apparatus, which is here consecrated to the gods, and it makes no small account of substance and of being, set in broad array against the most high God. The yoke on the necks of this people is not easy, nor the burden light. Yet they love their idols, and take delight in their idolatry. In all this they are countenanced and sustained by those who bear the christian name, the Romanists. Whether so intended by them or not, the Catholics have given strong support to the idolatry of this empire.

"So small is the apparent difference between the religion of the Catholics and the Chinese, that it is not strange that such a man as father Premare should have said, "in no other part of the world, has the prince of darkness so well counterfeited the holy manners of the true church." Only yesterday we had them in fair comparison; both were going in procession, and the principal difference was this, that while one had no implements of war, the other were escorted by armed soldiery, and moved under the constant firing of heavy artillery. Such is the dolatry of Macao."

"Letter to Eleazer Lord, Esq. in defence of Measures for promoting the Observance of the Christian Sabbath. By Lewis Tappan.

This letter was occasioned by the following sentence of Mr. Lord's letter published in the American edition of Wilson on the Sabbath:—"The public measures adopted within two or three years for promoting a better observance of the Lord's day, having been directed too exclusively to the attainment of civil and secular aid, instead of relying on the appropriate aids and sanctions of scriptural instruction and example, have failed to occasion the benefits anticipated by their zealous patrons; and the attention which was awakened to the subject has, it is feared, in a great measure disappeared."

Mr. Tappan is entirely successful, we think, in vindicating the public measures that have been taken by the friends of the christian Sabbath, from the charge he understood to be made in the above sentence. Mr. Lord last week published a letter in the New-York papers, saying that Mr. T. had misrepresented him, &c. Mr. L. had special reference to the pioneer line of stages, and the petitions to Congress; not to the Sabbath Union.—*Boston Recorder.*—[Mr. L. has answered the letter.]

Late London Publications.—Sermons on the Study of the Scriptures; their nature, interpretation, and some of their more important doctrines; with two Dissertations, on Orthodoxy and Rationalism, and on Prophecy; by Professor Lee, of Cambridge. Edwards on the Will; with an Introductory Essay by the author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm. An Account of the Life and Writings of Henry Pestalozzi, with copious extracts from his works; by E. Biber.

American Colonisation Society.—The receipts of this Society, for the month ending on the 27th July, were $3.591 54. Of this sum E. C. Delavan, Esq. of Albany, contributed $1000. The brig Criterion, with emigrants for Liberia, is shortly to sail from Norfolk.

Sunday Schools in Vermont.—In one school, which has been suspended during the winter, and which I assisted in re-organising in April last, there had been four hopeful conversions. In two others, the one instituted, and the other re-organised in the month of April, and containing together but sixty scholars, there were, as reported, twenty conversions; all in less than two months. Many instance of hopeful conversion are known to have taken place in other schools; but as they were not particularly reported, I cannot state them. Powerful revivals are now progressing in several of the schools.—*S. S. Jour.*

New Doctrine in religious Education.—*Canaan.*—In one of the tents occupied during camp-meeting, a Sabbath school is taught, and is small, because too many parents adopt the creed of a certain lady, who told me she did not desire her children to be so religiously brought up, that they would think themselves good enough without conversion! I preached and collected a small sum, to purchase books.—*ib.*

St. Augustine has now four places of public worship, a catholic, methodist, presbyterian and episcopal church. The presbyterian church, under the care of Rev. E. H. Snowden, was opened for public worship, on Saturday, 19th ult. The episcopal church, under the charge of R. A. Henderson, was opened on the first Sunday of June.

REVIVALS.

Rome, Oneida Co.—A revival has for some time been in progress within the limits of the second presbyterian society of this place. The church is yet small; but numbers, we trust, will soon be added, of such as shall be saved. The converts, we believe, are chiefly from a scattered population, who have lately had the gospel carried to their doors; some of them several miles from the village. While many are so gospel-hardened as to remain unaffected by the most powerful and moving appeals from the pulpit; it is an encouraging fact, and one not to be forgotten, that messages of mercy, carried to the dwellings of the neglectors of the ordinary means of grace, may be followed with the special blessing of God. "Go ye out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled."

Bergen, Genesee Co.—Extract of a letter to the editor of the Recorder, dated August 11, 1831:—

"The revival which you mentioned some time since, as existing in this place, we hope is not yet at an end. There have been frequent conversions during the summer; though among Christians, evidently, there has been a *want* of vigorous revival feelings. At present the indications are more encouraging. There is heard "a sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees," and a goodly number of the church did yesterday, apparently with broken hearts, resolve that they will "bestir themselves."

"E. W. G."

Burlington, Vt.—Letter to the editor of the Recorder, dated Burlington, August 11, 1831:

DEAR SIR—If I had time now, I would give you a more detailed account of the religious state of things in this part of the country. Four days' and still further protracted meetings are frequent on both sides of the lake, and I believe always accompanied with a special blessing.—These meetings are well attended, solemn, and full of anxiety. Christians and sinners are in the several places brought to feel that they have all a work to do, and no delay is expected or granted.

A meeting of this kind was recently held at *Keeseville*, Peru, N. Y.; which closed on the 7th day morning. It was believed that fifty were led to rejoice in Christ during the meeting, and many more left anxiously inquiring; numbers of whom have since found peace in believing. Amongst the converts are men and families of the first influence. The work is now in progress.

Another meeting of this kind was held last week, in *Hynesburgh*, Vt. More than one hundred were seen taking the anxious seats; and a number were indulging hopes at the close of the meeting. Amongst those hoping were some of the first and most respectable men in the state.

We think that very great good might be accomplished, if we had a few men who would devote themselves to the labour of attending these meetings exclusively. I wish some of the ministerial brethren would consult their duty in reference to this point. The harvest is *ripe*, and labourers must go to their work. There is *reaping* and *gathering in*, as well as *sowing*, to be done. F.

Massachusetts.—In addition to what we have before given, we learn that there are revivals in the following towns in Massachusetts:—Amherst, Bloody-brook, Hadley, Westhampton, and Williamsburg. The writer observes—"I attended a five days' meeting last week, which has been followed by a most powerful work of grace.—The citizens all gave up their worldly business, to attend these meetings, and to secure the salvation of their souls. I think I never knew so solemn a time in any place. Stout-hearted men, who had vented their curses upon religion, and had boasted that they would not go to the meetings, were completely cut down, and came like children to attend them. Time would fail me to enumerate all the interesting cases of conversion. O! it is a glorious time; the Lord is doing his own work, in his own way, and to him be all the praise and glory."—*Vt. Chron.*

The Boston Recorder enumerates twenty towns, in the western part of the state, where revivals are now in progress; in which at least three hundred persons have been hopefully converted within three months, and as many more are now under serious impressions.

Lowell, Mass.—We learn from Rev. Chester Wright, who is at present labouring at Lowell, that the revival at that place still continues with unabated interest. The population of this town is 7000, and the number of evangelical professors about 1500, or more than one-fifth of the population. A new meeting-house is now in progress for the Congregationalists, and the Methodists and Baptists are each preparing to build.—*Bost. Recorder.*

Ennsburgh, Vt.—A letter to the editors of the Vermont Chronicle, dated July 22, says—"About four weeks ago, we had a four days' meeting, which was evidently attended with the divine blessing. Since that meeting, a number of precious souls have ventured to hope that they have passed from death unto life. The revival is of a very happy character. The conscience and the heart have been taken hold of with great force, without producing that great excitement of the passions which is sometimes the case. The number of those who have expressed hope, I cannot yet state to you. It is not, however, very small. The converts are mostly from the ages of twelve to thirty. A very few are upwards of thirty. There are not more than one or two who are advanced in years. In one family seven have indulged hope; the father and mother and five children. The prospect for the continuance of the work is encouraging."

Bennington, Vt.—From Bennington, Rev. Thomas Teasdale writes thus:—"We have a meeting in this place, which has already been protracted *nine days.* It promises the most glorious results. About four hundred souls distinguish themselves as anxious inquirers. During the meeting, and a short time before, nearly one hundred had hopefully submitted themselves to God. The present meeting will probably be continued to next Monday, making thirteen days.

Orange County, Vt.—A correspondent at Post-Mills informs us, that the revival which followed the protracted meeting at that place, continues with unabated interest. Within the limits of that religious society, it is thought, there are as many as seventy instances of conversion, fifty of which are in West-Fairlee.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

Orleans County, Vt.—Letter to the editors of the Vermont Chronicle, dated Craftsbury, July 15, 1831:—

GENTLEMEN—I have thought it a duty, as an acknowledgement of the special mercy and grace of God to us, to give you some account of a protracted meeting that has been held in this place. The meeting commenced on the 1st inst. and was expected to continue three days. It had become peculiarly solemn and interesting on the third day, and at the close of the afternoon exercises, it was proposed to continue the meeting another day, and that all who were in favour of this measure should rise; when almost the whole assembly rose. The interest appeared to increase till the close of the fourth day, when more than one hundred came forward to the anxious seats, and several expressed a hope that they had accepted the Saviour on the terms of the gospel.

The seriousness appears still to continue, and there have been more than thirty hopeful subjects of divine grace in this town since the commencement of the meeting, and a considerable number from the adjacent towns, who attended the meeting. The meeting seemed peculiarly blessed in awakening the church, and in arousing backsliders, and bringing them to a sense of their condition, leading them to repentance, and to the performance of long neglected duty. We can truly say, the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad, and all the glory is due to his name. We are yet hoping that greater blessings are in store for us.

The Congregationalists and Baptists, both ministers and brethren, were united in the meeting, and the greatest unanimity of sentiment and feeling between them has prevailed through the whole, to the present time. The great and only object seemed to be, to persuade sinners to repent, and to come to Christ, that they might be saved.

You have perhaps heard from the other towns in this county, where protracted meetings have been held, but I will barely mention some of them.

A four days' meeting was held in Brownington the last of April, which was followed by a revival; more than sixty converts.

About the last of May, a four days' meeting was held at Derby, which was greatly blessed. Some days since I learnt, that there had been more than one hundred converts since the commencement of the meeting. There was also a revival last winter, when about fifty were the hopeful subjects of divine grace.

A protracted meeting was held at Irasburgh, commencing the third Tuesday in June, and continued six days, which was greatly blessed, and a general revival of religion has followed. The number of hopeful converts I have not learned.

A four days' meeting was held in Stanstead, L. C. last week, which is said to have been blessed. I did not attend, and have not heard particulars. W. A. CHAPIN.

Greenwich, Washington Co. N. Y.—This place has been greatly blessed since I last wrote you. I then informed you that a revival had commenced among professors here. That has been followed by a general revival, and a large number have been added to our little flock.—The work is still going on.

The county of Washington may be said to be under one general revival of religion. Hundreds have already been added to the church of Christ, and the glorious cause is still going forward.—*Evangelist.*

Orangeville, Genesee Co.—A protracted meeting commenced in Orangeville on the 25th of June, and continued eleven days. There had been fifty hopeful conversions.

Since the above was written, we are informed that the number of hopeful conversions during the meeting was at least ninety; an unusual proportion of whom are persons of from fifty to seventy years of age.—*Rochester Observer.*

Unionville, Ohio.—A letter from the Rev. C. Burbank, to the editor of the Hudson Observer and Telegraph, says—"The three days' meeting at Unionville was protracted six days, and closed the 26th of June. Our meetings, from the commencement to the close, were of a solemn and highly interesting character. The faithful labours of brethren in the ministry were not in vain. They "used great plainness of speech;" and their "preaching was in the demonstration of the Spirit and power." From one hundred and fifty to more than two hundred attended each inquiry meeting; and more than thirty, in the course of the meetings, expressed some hope that they believed in Christ, and had received the remission of their sins. A considerable number in the inquiry meeting were from Geneva, and a few from other places; but the majority were from Madison and Unionville. The members of the bible class, without exception, have been more or less seriously impressed, and a greater proportion of them have been hopefully pious, than of any other class in society of an equal number."

Tallmadge, Ohio.—A correspondent of the Hudson Observer, says—"A work of grace commenced here immediately after the four days' meeting at Nelson, about the 20th of May. Something like thirty were, in three days, more or less impressed with a sense of their lost condition, and of a need of an interest in the Saviour. At the four days' meeting at Hudson, about the 27th of June, between twenty and thirty, most of whom had been previously impressed, obtained comfort; and others were convinced, who have since submitted to God. The hopeful subjects of the work, of whom there are now more than sixty, are of all ages, from near seventy years down to eight or ten; the most of them, however, are from among our youth; and near thirty are members of the Sabbath school."

Windham, Ohio.—We learn that the four days' meeting in Windham was of a highly interesting character. Almost the whole congregation, (which was large), with the exception of those who had hope before, are said to have taken the anxious seats. As many as sixty expressed hope during the meeting. Among them are a number of men of the first standing and influence, some of whom had numbered themselves with the bold rejecters of God's truth.—Also, a goodly number of Sabbath school schol-

ars. Among them, indeed, are persons of all descriptions of character and condition. The case of three young men, as related to us, is peculiarly interesting, as showing the relation between temperance and religion. Living in a town where there was no Temperance Society, and being desirous to connect themselves with one, they went in company to Windham, last spring, and joined the Temperance Society in that town, all at the same time. These three young men went in company again to Windham, to attend the four days' meeting; and before the meeting closed, they were all hopefully converted to God. The town where they reside is ten miles distant from Windham, and it is said that they are the only individuals belonging to a Temperance Society in the town. *Observer & Telegraph.*

Salem, Indiana.—The editor of the Cincinnati Journal, gives an account of a camp-meeting held near this place, of which the following is an extract:—

"During the forenoon of Monday, the services were uncommonly solemn and impressive. At the close of the second sermon, which was preached by Mr. Gallaher, on the return of the Jews to Palestine, a circumstance occurred, of a deeply solemn and affecting character. A very pious old lady, by the name of Van Cleve, the wife of an elder in a neighbouring congregation, had come twelve miles to attend this meeting. She had several times during its progress, expressed herself highly pleased with the services. On Monday she appeared in her usual health, and was present at public worship. She had listened with apparently deep interest to the sermon respecting the "lost sheep of the house of Israel;" but during the prayer at the close she fainted, as was first supposed, and was carried out of the assembly. It was however soon discovered that she was dead. Not a struggle or a groan preceded her dissolution. When the whisper that death was there, began to run thro' the crowd, it needed no additional admonition, to impress upon each mind the injunction of the Saviour, "Be ye also ready, for in such hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." All seemed to feel, as was remarked by a ministerial brother present, "that this was the preaching of God." The effect of this scene was discoverable in the deeper solemnity which pervaded the assembly during the remainder of the day; and which was strikingly manifested at the close of the afternoon exercises, when about fifty came to the anxious seats, and requested prayers.

"On Tuesday morning, twelve persons united with the church, making in all, twenty-three since the meeting. There were other cases of hopeful conversion, and many left the place with deep impressions upon their minds, which we trust, with the blessing of God, will result in saving conversion."

Winchester, Tenn.—The influence of divine grace is beginning to be felt in the west, the land so much indebted to your benevolence. I am happy to say, God has in his infinite goodness visited my congregation with a refreshing from his presence. The work has been in progress some weeks. During the latter part of May, tokens of the divine presence were apparent among the friends of Zion; since which time, an increasing interest has been felt; and during part of it, an interest that seemed to absorb every other, and to control for a period the whole town. So extraordinary at one time was this feeling, the hope was indulged by some that the conversion of the entire population of the place would be effected. Our Sabbath school has shared in the blessings of the work. Out of the whole number of gentlemen and ladies (some of them heads of families) connected with our Sunday schools and bible classes, but few remain who are not hopeful subjects of grace, or much awakened. Some few of the children, we trust, are converted, and many more serious. Between thirty and forty are now indulging hope. Many of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of our town are of this number. The moral aspect of the place is much changed, and we trust, it is yet to be more so. Much solemnity still prevails, and what is somewhat peculiar (at least in this country), it is a time rather of deep solemn thinking, than feeling.—*Extract from J. A. Copp's Letter.*

Savannah, Ga.—We are gratified to learn, that the state of religion in Savannah is beginning to assume a very interesting aspect. Letters and accounts from that city, which we have seen, authorise the conclusion, that God is in very deed visiting their churches with the gracious manifestations of his Spirit. At a late communion in the independent presbyterian church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Baker, we understand that twenty were added, a much larger number than is usual in that congregation; and that at an inquiry meeting, between forty and fifty were not ashamed to let it be known that they were deeply anxious respecting their future and everlasting welfare.—*Charleston Observer.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: AUGUST 16, 1831.

The New-York State Lyceum, which was organised in this village some time last winter, held its first anniversary last week, commencing on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, and closing on the afternoon of the following day. Hon. Nathan Williams, one of the vice-presidents, took the chair. Delegates were present from several counties; but there was not a full representation; and our own county, so prompt in other matters, was peculiarly deficient. The most interesting exercises were addresses from A. B. Johnson, Esq. and Rev. Dr. Weeks; the former on a new arrangement of the English language; and the latter on the present character, condition, &c. of common schools. Mr. Brooks, of the theological school at New-Haven, also addressed the meeting in an interesting manner, on the defects of our present system of school education, and offered some suggestions toward a plan for improvement. This subject ought to excite more general attention in this part of the country than it has hitherto done.—Why should we remain so far behind our eastern brethren in this field of cultivation?

Our readers are not to infer from the *numerical* quantity of revival notices, presented in our columns, how large or how small a portion of the land is now receiving the special outpourings of the spirit of grace. The places mentioned in the papers among the different denominations, we might almost say, are innumerable. At any rate, it would be impracticable to keep an exact register in the present aspect of things. Surely, this is a year of the right hand of the Most High.

"A remarkable stillness has attended the work from the beginning."

This is often mentioned in notices of revivals, as a token of the most favourable character: But in proportion as it is so, we are accustomed to look for a work comparatively limited, either as to its numbers, or as to the classes of its subjects. We do not offer this as an infallible rule; yet the habit to which we allude has been growing upon us, amid repeated opportunities for observation. It should seem that the "young tendrils" may sometimes be gathered almost without the rustling of a leaf; but when the "strong oaks of Bashan" begin to bow, there must be some crushing. Different persons, however, it is well to remember, will often entertain different views of the same precise aspect of things; so that if called to report on the scenes they have personally witnessed, they will undesignedly give different representations.

Ceylon.—It appears by the Herald, that two natives, Niles and Jordan, had been publicly set apart as preachers at Tillipally, and that a favourable impression had been made by the transactions of that day.

The Valley.—A meeting, it seems, was held on the 2d inst. at the vestry room of St. Paul's church of Rochester, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a colony, to locate in some eligible part of the valley of the Mississippi. The object of the colony is, the diffusion of religious and moral knowledge." Of the result of this meeting we are not informed.

Commendable Energy.—Nearly fifty passengers in the steam-boat Wilmington, on the Baltimore line, have published a note, expressing their approbation and thanks to "Capt. Reed, of said boat, for his prompt, energetic, and decisive interference, to put down every attempt to introduce gambling and other disorderly conduct on board his boat." We join them in anticipating the best results from his example; "putting on shore at the nearest landing, those common marauders, who generally infest our steam-boats and other public places, for the purpose of preying upon the unwary."

So says one of the southern papers. We should like to see the same spirit manifested on the Hudson river and the Erie canal. No doubt there is a call for it.

"*The Volunteer; devoted to the Promotion of Revivals, Evangelical Doctrines, and Congregationalism. Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen. Published monthly at Boston, by Asa Rand.*"

The first number of this work has come to hand. The conductor is one of the late editors of the Boston Recorder; a gentleman whose talents no doubt are adequate to the undertaking. The precise manner in which it may ultimately be brought to bear upon the subject of revivals, is to us a matter of some interest. The numbers are to contain, each, 32 pages; price $1.50 per year.

Baptist Weekly Journal of the Mississippi Valley.—A weekly paper, bearing this title, is now issued by the Ohio Baptist State Convention, at Cincinnati: I. Stevens, editor. The first number appears well.

Rev. Wm. Page, late of Jordan, Onondaga county, has entered upon the pastoral charge of the first presbyterian church and congregation, Ithaca, vacated by the removal of Rev. Wm. Wisner, to Rochester.

The lines of W. A. H. contain solemn sentiments; but they will hardly pass for good poetry.

For the Western Recorder.

ONEIDA INSTITUTE.

JULY 19, 1831.

At a meeting of the members of the Oneida Institute, convened for the purpose of consulting upon the interests of general education—G. WHIPPLE was appointed Chairman, and J. L. TRACY, Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. G. S. WILSON, upon the subject of common school education in the west; showing the many great deficiencies which exist there in the education of the young; the small proportion of children who receive any instruction, and the still smaller proportion of teachers, whose qualifications fit them for sustaining the responsibilities of a republican schoolmaster.

After the address, a committee of three was appointed, to draught resolutions expressing the sense of this meeting.

This committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the existence of our free institutions depends upon the intellectual and moral culture of the rising generation; and that as common schools exert a controlling influence in moulding the characters of youth, all patriots and Christians are called upon to redouble their efforts, in raising the standard of elementary instruction in our country.

Resolved, That the mental and moral qualifications of teachers must be greatly increased, before there can be any salutary reform in our present system of common school education.

Resolved, That the cause of education in the west, calls loudly upon young men in the eastern and middle states, who are qualified for teaching, to throw their influence into that section of the country.

Resolved, That G. Whipple, J. L. Tracy, and N. B. Stanton, be a committee of correspondence, to communicate with other individuals and bodies upon the subject of general education, with particular reference to the promotion of its interests in the western states.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Western Recorder. GEORGE WHIPPLE, *Chairman*,
J. L. TRACY, *Sec'ry.*

For the Western Recorder.

ARE NOT COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS NEEDED AT THE WEST?

MR. EDITOR—I stated last week, that in Kentucky, out of 147,646 children, between the ages of five and fifteen years, only about 35,000 are attending school. This is an appalling fact; and if we consider it only an example of other states at the west, it calls loudly upon us to send forth labourers into the harvest.

But let us look at another fact, to see what encouragement is afforded to enterprising persons to engage in this benevolent busines.

In Kentucky, TAACHING is a PROFESSION, and *liberally paid.* Men engage in the employment for life, and no more think of quitting it, than the merchant of quitting his counter, or the mechanic his shop. Yet the standard of qualifications is low, and the great body of teachers, like those of our own common schools, are altogether incompetent for the business.

There are only about twelve hundred teachers in the whole state of Kentucky, of whom but seventy are females. This gives about twenty-eight scholars to each teacher, on an average. If fifty scholars were allotted to each, 2,953 teachers would be required.

Each scholar pays an average of $8.30 per annum; so that twenty-eight scholars yield a salary of $232.40. Beside this, a teacher can cultivate ground enough to support his family; and a good teacher finds little difficulty in increasing his school to forty or fifty scholars.

We see, then, what need there is of teachers, and what encouragements are afforded to well qualified persons to go. Next week, I will give some farther facts. PESTALOZZI.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. HASTINGS—Permit me to acknowledge in the Recorder, the receipt of *one hundred and ninety three dollars*, from the inhabitants of the little village of Deposit, in Delaware county, to aid the American Sunday School Union to establish Sabbath schools throughout the valley of the Mississippi. This donation was made at the close of the five days' meeting, an account of which was given in your last week's paper. This meeting closed on Sabbath evening, at which time the citizens were requested to meet me at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, when I would present the claims of the Sunday school cause in the valley of the west. The idea that religion consisted in *doing* the will of God, and that an individual was so far a Christian as he enlisted heartily, his time, talents, property, influence, and energies of soul and body, in the positive service of Jesus Christ, and no further, was solemnly urged, in connection with a simple statement of facts relative to Sabbath schools at the west. At the close of this address, the citizens contributed the above mentioned amount. The village is small, and most of its inhabitants are in moderate pecuniary circumstances. Not one of these donors sacrificed the least necessary, nor a single real comfort of life. And yet, if all Christians would contribute proportionably, as the Lord hath prospered them, the requisite means would at once be furnished for supplying the whole world with missionaries, and Sabbath schools, and bibles. How evident it is, that Christians have never yet contributed to the cause of Christ according to their ability, but according to the mean, contracted, meagre view they entertain, of the conversion of a dying world, and in proportion to the almost entire destitution of interest they feel in its accomplishment. Oh, when will the people of God move on under the full pressure of the solemn truth, that the Lord Jesus Christ *has rolled upon the shoulders of his professed followers of this day*, the tremendous responsibility of *doing* this work; and that every individual Christian, without even a solitary exception, is bound by obligations as heavy as God can lay upon him, to throw the whole amount of his personal influence and exertion into this great enterprise; and that the least holding back of this is sin, for which he is responsible at the bar of his final Judge.

Your's, L. H. LOSS,
Sup. Agent W. S. S. Union.

THE VERSE-A-DAY SYSTEM.

JOHN XVI.

Tuesday, August 16.—9. Of sin, because they believe not on me:

Wednesday, August 17.—10. Of righteousness, because I go to my Father, and ye see me no more:

Thursday, August 18.—11. Of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged.

Friday, August 19.—12. I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now.

Saturday, August 20.—13. Howbeit, when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth; for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak; and he will shew you things to come.

Sunday, August 21.—14. He shall glorify me; for he shall receive of mine, and shall show it unto you.

Monday, August 22.—15. All things that the Father hath are mine; therefore said I, that he shall take of mine, and shall shew it unto you.

Tuesday, August 23.—16. A little while, and ye shall not see me; and again, a little while, and ye shall see me; because I go to the Father.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

The packet ship Sheffield arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, on Wednesday last, and brought London papers to the 8th of July.

The Reform Bill was ordered to a second reading, in the British House of Commons, on the 6th of July, by a vote of 361 to 231; majority in favour of the bill, 130. The bill was to be considered in committee of the whole on the 12th of July.

Russia and Poland.—A Berlin paper of the 28th June, represents the situation of the Poles as exceedingly critical, the Russians having crossed the Vistula below Plock, and the corps of Generals Kreutz and Rudiger having effected a junction with the main army. It is, however, to be observed, that the Warsaw letters, of the 23d June, make no mention of any of these circumstances, and that the Berlin State Gazette, of the 30th June, is completely silent on the subject.

On the other hand, the Polish accounts from the theatre of war are of a truly gratifying nature. The insurrection in the Russo-Polish provinces is extending with great rapidity.—Lithuania and Samogitia will soon be able to establish their independence, and to send deputies to the National Diet at Warsaw. Gen. Gielgud is at the head of 40,000 men, and is proceeding towards Wilna and the sea coast. In Samogitia, 20,000 insurgents are under arms; and the commander in chief has transmitted to the government the report of a victory gained by a party of the same gallant people in the province of Volhynia.

London, July 5.—The following letter has reached us from our correspondent at Warsaw. It is stated in another letter, of which an extract has been shown to us, that the Poles have taken the important fortress of Bobruysck, in Lithuania, which served as a Russian depot for arms and ammunition.

Warsaw, June 23.—The head-quarters are at Warsaw. The Russians have been at Plock but they have again retreated from thence.—This morning a quantity of troops went through the Wolski Pogatka.

"It was yesterday decided that a levy en masse should be raised in the country, Warsaw excepted, to give the Russian army in the kingdom a mortal blow.

"According to letters from Lithuania, Gen. Giegud has joined the insurgents, and has 70,000 men under his orders. He leaves there 40,000, and returns here with the remainder.

"Two regiments of Russian light cavalry have joined Gen. Clapowski's standard, and have already fought against the Russians.

"When Diebitsch first marched upon Warsaw, he was at the head of 150,000 men, the very flower of the Russian army. On the 25th of February, this army, headed by a general who had acquired more reputation than any Russian warrior since Suwarroff, and with 250 pieces of cannon, were beaten after a long and most sanguinary conflict, by an army of Poles amounting to but 60,000 men, of whom only 35,000 were regular troops, and with only 60 pieces of cannon. At Ostrolenka, too, about 30,000 Poles, or one half of the army at Praga, withstood Diebitsch's army of 90,000, reinforced as it had been by the guards, and fought it for two days, remaining in possession of the field of battle on the night that terminated the engagement, and causing the enemy three times their own loss. This is a proof of moral power over brute force, which equals any thing that history presents on her most splendid records."

The Cholera Morbus.—The cholera has again appeared at Ritinsk, on the Wolga, in the government of Jaroslaw, 330 wersts (220 miles) north of Moscow; and also in the government of Mahilew. At Hamburgh and Lubeck they are in a good state of health.

According to accounts from Riga, the number of persons attacked there to the 12th of June, was 2,341; 1,201 of whom had died, and 675 had recovered.

A letter dated Lubeck, June the 9th, says—"Above one hundred ships, which left Riga a week after the disorder appeared there, now wander about the Baltic, repulsed from every port, because it is notorious that several of them have the cholera on board. Stettin and other ports are closed; and the few where there are quarantine establishments will soon be so crowded, that they will not be able to receive the ships that may arrive."

Count Brinski, the Polish minister of public instruction, and intendant-general of the army, died of the cholera at Warsaw, on the 15th of June. His death is ascribed to his not having called in medical aid until twenty-four hours after he was attacked.

Belgium.—Prince Leopold, in a letter to the Belgian Congress, dated the 26th of June, has signified his acceptance of the crown, on condition that "the Congress shall adopt the measures which can alone can constitute the new state, and thus secure for it the recognition of the European powers." The condition prescribed is, of course, the acceptance of the stipulations proposed by those powers.

There have been some stormy discussions in the Congress, one party declaring for war, and the other recommending the acceptance of the terms of the allied powers, and of Prince Leopold as their sovereign. It was believed, however, that the latter party would carry the question by a respectable majority, when the vote was taken.

William Roscoe, Esq.—This elegant and enlightened historian and scholar, died in Liverpool, on the 30th of June. His declining health had, for some time past, precluded any hope that his valuable life could be prolonged to any distant date. The character of Mr. Roscoe, as a philanthropist, a patriot, and a literary man, is generally known and appreciated, not only in his own country, but throughout the civilised world.

DOMESTIC.

Address to the French People.—The New-York Evening Post, of Tuesday last, contains a communication to the citizens of that city, by the committee appointed at the general meeting held at Tammany hall, in November last, of which the late President Monroe was chairman, to prepare an address to the French people. It appears that the committee enclosed the address, in a letter to king Louis Philip, with a request that he would cause it to be promulgated to the people, and transmitted it to his majesty by two delegates, specially appointed for that service. On the arrival of the delegates in Paris, they found that the customary course was to deliver the address to the Prefect of the Seine. But as the New-York address was enclosed to the King, Gen. La Fayette relieved the delegates from the dilemma in which they found themselves, by delivering it directly to his majesty. The King retained the letter addressed to himself, and returned the address to the people, to be delivered to the Prefect of the Seine. The following day, the delegates were invited to a *soiree* given at the palais royal the same evening; when they were presented to the King, who received them very graciously, conversed with them a few minutes, and gave them an invitation to a court ball on the Monday evening following; "but no allusion was made by his majesty to the addresses of which they were the bearers!" A few days subsequently, the delegates were introduced by Gen. La Fayette to the Prefect of the Seine, when the address to the French people was read by one of them, and "a brief and eloquent answer delivered by the Prefect," Gen. La Fayette added a few remarks, in answer to a complimentary passage in the address to his services in America. "Neither of the addresses, however, (the committee add), have been published, nor any notice taken of them, in the French journals." A short answer was received from Baron Fain, first secretary of the King's cabinet, to the letter from the committee to the King; and the letter and the answer are now published by the committee. The whole proceeding was at least premature; and it resulted as might have been expected.

American Claims on France.—One of the London papers received by the last arrival, states that the French government has finally agreed to pay 25,000,000 francs, equal to one million sterling, for the depredations committed upon the commerce of the United States, under the Berlin and Milan decrees, during the reign of Napoleon.

Rapid Succession of Events.—Two men, lately from Canada, named Wright and Campentall, arrived in this city on Wednesday. On the same night, they broke open Mr. Gill's grocery store, at the foot of Columbia street, and took therefrom two watches and $40 in money. On Thursday night, they broke into the house of Cornelius Van Duzen, and took a quantity of clothing. On Friday, Wright was arrested. On Saturday, he was indicted, tried, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the state prison.—Campentall was not arrested till Saturday afternoon, after the grand jury were discharged. He cannot therefore be tried till September.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Cholera Morbus.—The mayor of New-York has issued a proclamation requiring all vessels coming from the following ports, to perform quarantine. From any place in the Levant, the gulf of Venice, or any place in the Mediterranean sea, in the passage from which it is necessary to pass the fifteenth degree of east longitude, as calculated from London, and seventy-fifth, as calculated from New-York; and all vessels from any port in the Baltic, including the ports in Denmark.

Another Case of Hydrophobia.—Drs. Hall and Lawyer have favoured us with the following memorandum of a case, which is to be added to the list of instances of successful treatment of hydrophobia. The principal medicines used were calomel and laudanum, administered in very large doses. Mrs. Folsen, who resides in Cherry-street, was bitten on Tuesday morning the 14th ult. On the 16th and 17th, considerable pain was felt in her hand, extending to the shoulder. On the evening of the 17th, decided symptoms of hydrophobia supervened, such as horror of liquids, particularly water. She attempted to bite all who approached her; tore the pillows and bed clothes with her teeth, and threw out large quantities of frothy mucus from her mouth, barking and howling like a dog.—She frequently complained of thirst, and called for drink; but when presented, thrust it from her with violence. The paroxysms occurred during the night, at intervals of twenty or thirty minutes, which continued through the following day. The next day she had but five; the day after but two; and for the last two days she has been in fair way for recovery.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

A Mother of Wyoming.—A Connecticut paper contains an account of the recent decease of Mrs. Esther Skinner, of Torringford, in the one hundreth year of her age. Mrs. S. lost a husband, a brother, and two sons, in the war of the American revolution. She with her family was a resident of Wyoming, at the massacre of its inhabitants by Brandt, and the Indians and tories. Her two sons fell beneath the tomahawk; but the mother, almost by miracle, escaped with six of her children. Her son-in-law was the only man who escaped, of about twenty, who threw themselves into the river, and attempted to hide themselves beneath the foliage that overhung the banks. All the others were successively massacred, as they hung by the branches in the river. He alone was undiscovered. The mother travelled back to Torringford, where she has led a useful life ever since; often cheerful, though the cloud of pensiveness, brought on by her sorrows, was never entirely dissipated. But one of her children survives her.

National Courtesy.—When news of the death of ex-President Monroe, was officially announced at Fort-Niagara, minute guns were fired, and the colours of the garrison lowered to half mast. As a testimony alike honourable to its immediate agents, and their country, it should be mentioned, that this demonstration was reciprocated by the commander of the British troops, and the captains of the steam-boats and vessels in the British harbour. Their respective flags were put at half mast during the ceremony at the American garrison.—*Lockport Balance.*

Mad Dogs.—The Gazette printed at Owego, states that a mad dog was lately in that place. He had bit several dogs and hogs, and attempted to bite a man. The village authorities have imposed a fine of $5 on every dog running at large, and if no owner can be found any person may kill him.

Mr. *Van Buren* goes to London in the packet-ship President, not in the frigate Potomac, as has been stated.

Oliver Watkins was executed at Brooklyn, Con. on the 2d inst. for the murder of his wife.

ONEIDA COUNTY LYCEUM.

Utica, August 18, 1831.

The anniversary of the Oneida County Lyceum will be held at the court-house, in Utica, on Thursday the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Town Lyceums, auxiliary or otherwise, are requested to send delegates and reports; the latter addressed to S. D. Dakin, Esq. Corresponding Secretary.

Several gentlemen are expected to address the meeting, on scientific and other subjects.

A general attendance is solicited of the friends of education throughout the county, to adopt measures corresponding to the importance of the object. By order of the Board.

HENRY DAVIS, *Pres't.*
G. S. WILSON, *Sec'ry.*

ONEIDA INSTITUTE.

The friends and patrons of this institution are invited to attend the annual examination, at the Institute, on Monday and Tuesday the 29th and 30th inst.; and the public exercises in the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday the 31st inst.; commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

August 16, 1831.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The commencement of this Institution will be holden the fourth Wednesday in August, (the 24th); the exercises beginning at ten o'clock, A. M.

In addition to the exercises usual on such occasions, an address to the Association of the Alumni is expected from Benjamin F. Butler, Esq. of Albany, and an inaugural address from Professor Wayland.

The prize declamations will take place on the preceding evening.

The examination of candidates for admission into college, on the same day, (Tuesday), at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and the meeting of the Board of Trustees at 10 o'clock, the same day.

O. WILLIAMS, Sec'ry of the Board
Clinton, July 25, 1831. of Trustees.

SYNOD OF UTICA.

The Synod of Utica will meet at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, the second Thursday of September next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Attest, N. COE, *Stated Clerk.*

The Presbytery of Watertown will hold its next meeting at Martinsburgh, on the 29th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

G. S. BOARDMAN, *S. Clerk.*

NOTICE.

As the season has arrived, when it is customary for the ladies of Utica to prepare a box of clothing for the mission family at Mackinaw, those friendly to the object are informed, that Mrs. Mather (a few doors below the museum) has offered a room for the reception of any articles that may be sent; where the ladies will meet to sew every Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, until the box is ready to be forwarded. It is earnestly requested that all donations may be sent to the place of deposit as soon as possible, to prevent the necessity of soliciting from door to door, and that they may escape the danger of the box being lost on the lake. The following are the articles most necessary at the station:—

Domestic calico, coarse cloth or factory gingham, thread of all kinds, needles, thimbles, buttons, scissors, pins, white cotton cloth, handkerchiefs, tape, combs of all sorts, sewing silk, paper and quills, bonnet materials, crockery, tin of any kind, and Musica Sacras, if there are any not in use. *August* 8, 1831.

DEATHS.

At Canaseraga, Madison co. very suddenly, Deacon *Abraham Webster*, aged 82; formerly of Hartford, Con. and brother of the celebrated Noah Webster, LL. D. He was a man of exemplary piety.

In Verona, Oneida co. on the 4th inst. Dr. *B. B. Armitage*, of Ithaca, aged about 30.

In Worcester, Mass. on the 29th ult. Capt. *William Warren*, aged 79. He commanded a company at the battle of Bunker-Hill, where he was wounded; and he was connected with the army during the whole of the revolutionary war.

At Hanover, Luzerne co. Penn. Mr. *Richard Inman*, aged 80. He was in the "battle of Wyoming," and particularly distinguished himself on that occasion, as well as in the other trying scenes which distinguished the early history of the valley of the Susquehannah.

In Shepherdstown, Va. Rev. *Jacob Beecher*, pastor of the German reformed church.

In Powhatan co. Va. Rev. *Benjamin Watkins.*

UTICA MISSIONARY DEPOSITORY.

Received for the A. B. C. F. Missions, from the 5th July, to the 6th August, 1831.

Hamilton—Mr. Samuel Goodwin, a donation, $10: Female Cent Soc'y, by Mrs. Goodwin, treas'r, 25.04, for the Palestine mission: Congregational church mon. concert, 14: Deacon Tompkins, 3,	$52 04
Utica—Mon. con. in the Welch Pres. Soc'y, by S. Thomas, treas'r, 5.33: Bleecker st. Pres. Soc'y, extra effort, 92.22: 1st Pres. Church & Soc'y, extra effort, by collection, 95,	192 55
Rec'd of Rev. Mr. Bushnell, by Rev. O. S. Hoyt,	2 00
Trenton—Mr. Wm. Hoyt by Rev. Mr. Foot,	1 00
Holland-Patent—Legacy from Miss Sally Hopkins, by Mr. R. Hopkins,	20 47
Clinton—From the Female Franklin Soc'y, 20: A female Friend of Missions, 40,	60 00
Burlington—Mon. concert, by T. B. Segar,	1 58
Sherburne—Fem. Char. Soc'y, by Mrs. L. Williams, treas'r,	50 00
Amenia—Miss Eliza Flint, by Rev. J. W. Gale,	1 00
Wampsville—Presb. Church mon. concert, by Mr. B. Marvin,	11 00
Candor—Mrs. Mary Hart, by Pres't Davis,	6 00
Richland—Pulaski Fem. Ed. Soc'y, by Mrs. E. Ives, treas'r,	8 06
Oswego—Presbytery, a collection, by Mr. J. W. Wood, treas'r,	6 12
Oneida—Mon. concert, by Mr. G. Freeman,	4 60
New-Hartford—Mrs. Cynthia Risley, donation,	4 00
Total amount,	$420 40

ABIJAH THOMAS, Agent.

List of Letters received at the office of the Western Recorder, during the last week.

Dr. T. Mather, W. H. Chandler, H. Iveson & Co. L. Jewell, T. M. Foote,* J. Beebee, Rev. G. W. Elliot, W. Hinckley, C. Shumway, Rev. H. Foote.

* We have no bill against the Lyceum.

COLD PREVENTIVES.

SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of worsted, cotton, and lambs' wool, may be had at the Clothing Store of O. MANCHESTER, 94, Genesee st.

August 16, 1831. 33

STOCKS, COLLARS, & SUSPENDERS, in a great variety: Also, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, a new article: For sale, by

August 16, 1831. (33) O. MANCHESTER.

A MILLER WANTED,

TO take charge of one of the first grist-mills in Chenango county. One of industrious habits, single or with a small family, who is a finished workman, may find employment, by applying immediately to

L. & A. JEWELL.
Guilford, N. Y. August 15, 1831. 33w3*

NEW MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY.

A MANUAL of Chemistry, by Lewis C. Beck, professor in Rutgers' College, New-Jersey, and in the Academy of Medicine, Vermont, &c. just received and for sale, by HASTINGS & TRACY.

August 16, 1831.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE Subscriber, intending to relinquish the Dry Goods Business, offers his whole Stock *at Cost.*

31w3 AUGUSTUS PEASE,
Utica, August 2, 1831. No. 39, Genesee st.

FISH.

100 bbls. & half bbls. Shad and Mackarel, 150 qtls. Cod and Scale Fish,
Just received and for sale by
PARKER & HASTINGS.
Utica, August 2, 1831. 31w4

LEGHORN HATS,

OF superior quality and colour, just received, and will be sold *very cheap*, by the case, dozen, or single, at No. 54, Genesee street, by

August 2, 1831. (31) BARTON & BUTLER.

GRAND CABINET ORGAN.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a very superior Instrument of the above description. It is very richly finished, and of extremely fine tone, and will be sold low. The opportunity of purchasing such an Instrument cannot be expected to occur very often in this country. GEORGE DUTTON.

July 12, 1831. 28

FRENCH MUSLINS, (the latest style of patterns), and Figured Mandarins, for ladies' summer dresses, just received at No. 64, Genesee street, by

July 5, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

GROSSE COTE, Black Silk Lustrings, and coloured Gros de Naps, may be found at BARTON & BUTLER's,

July 5, 1831. No. 54, Genesee st.

SHELL COMBS, Bead Bags and Purses, offered cheap, at BARTON & BUTLER's,

July 5, 1831. No. 54, Genesee st.

LADIES' and Misses' Open Work'd COTTON HOSE, just received at No. 54, Genesee st. by

July 5, 1831. (27) BARTON & BUTLER.

5000 HIDES.

THE Subscriber has just received, and has now on hand, Five Thousand SPANISH HIDES, comprising River La Plate, Rio Grand, Pernambuco, Carthagena, Tampico, and Santa Martha, Sole Leather HIDES; and New-Orleans, Patna, and dry and salted Calcutta UPPERS: Together with a large assortment of all kinds of LEATHER.

Also, constantly on hand, a supply of the first quality of LIVER OIL, and a general assortment of *Currying Tools*, which he offers for sale as low as they can be bought in Albany or New-York, including transportation. SAMUEL LIGHTBODY,

Utica, June 14, 1831. (24) No. 14, Genesee st.

Just published and for sale, at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY, a new work, entitled—

PRAYER, considered experimentally and practically, in reference to the existing state of the churches, and of the world. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Price 50 cents. *Utica, June* 14, 1831.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of part of the amount secured by a mortgage, dated March 27th, 1829, and recorded July 20th, 1829, in the clerk's office of the county of Oneida, in book P. of mortgages, pages 44 and 45, executed by Thomas Hawley to Jane Lynch and Peter Augustus Jay, executrix and executor, &c. of Dominick Lynch, deceased, of all that part of great lot No. two, in the fifth allotment of Oriskany patent, in the town of Rome, Oneida county; beginning at a point in the centre of the highway, where the road from Rome to Floyd intersects the Wright Settlement road, and runs thence along the centre of the Floyd road, south eighty-five degrees east, twenty-four chains and thirty-five links, to the line of the said great lot No. two; thence along the line of said lot, south forty-five degrees west, thirty-four chains and eighty links, to the centre of the Wright Settlement road; thence along the said road north, twenty-seven chains and twenty links, to the place of beginning; containing thirty-two acres and eighty hundredths of land:—Notice is hereby given, that the premises so mortgaged will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and to the statute in such case made and provided, on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the hotel now kept by Freedom Tibbits, in Rome, in said county of Oneida. The amount this day claimed to be due on said mortgage, is $88.50. Dated July 19, 1831.

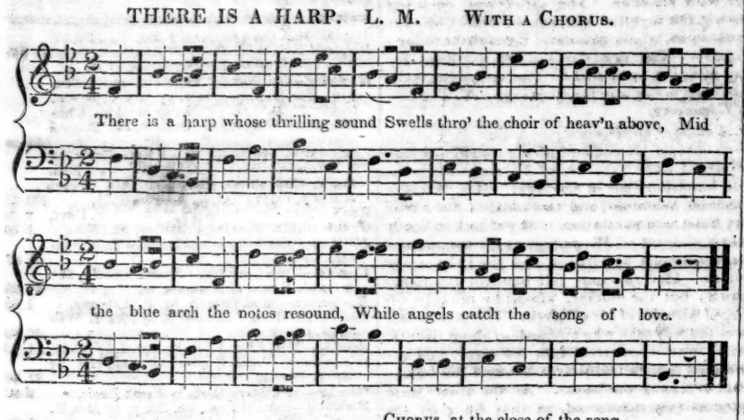
JANE LYNCH & PETER A. JAY,
Executors, &c. of D. Lynch, dec'd.
S. B. ROBERTS, Att'y. 29w24

From the Elucidator.

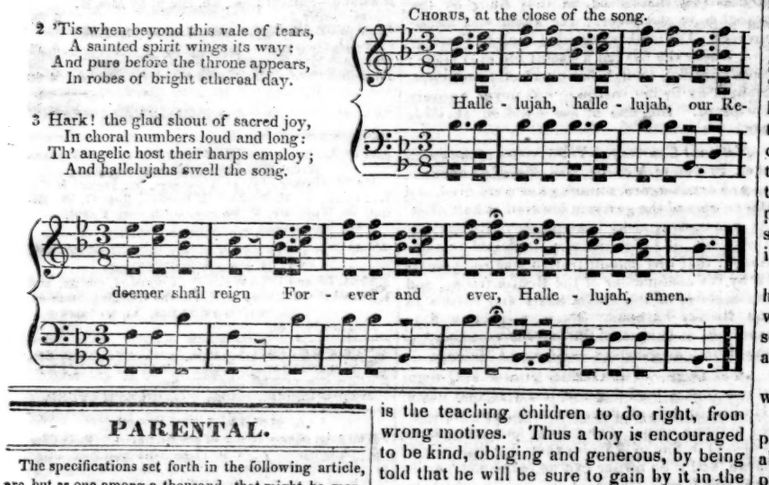
SACRED MUSIC.—The first number of a little work has recently been issued from the press in this village, with the following title: "Spiritual Songs, No. I. Words and music arranged by Thomas Hastings, of Utica, and Lowell Mason, of Boston." The publishers are William Williams and Hastings & Tracy, Utica: Richardson, Lord, & Holbrook, Boston: Collins & Hannay; White, Gallagher, & White; J. P. Haven, and Henry C. Sleight, New York: Towar, and J. & D. M. Hogan, Philadelphia. From the press of William Williams. The present number contains thirty-six pages, 18mo, printed on very fine paper in the neatest manner. There are in it fifty-seven hymns and twenty-one tunes, so arranged that the singer can have before him the tune and the hymn at the same time. They are not intended for the large assemblies of the church, but for evening and conference meetings, families, and private circles, where, as the authors observe, "something more simple, chantant, and melodious in its character" than the ordinary church music "seems peculiarly appropriate." Many of the hymns are taken from the Village Collection, and in some others the worshipping public will recognize old acquaintances. Such are, "Jesus, lover of my soul," "Come, thou Fount of every blessing," "How happy are they," and "Love divine." Several of them have undergone criticism and modification for the improvement of the poetry. The encouragement already received will induce the publishers to go on with the numbers, until a volume of suitable size is completed. Of the merits of the music we do not profess competence to judge. Others speak highly of it, and the reputation of the gentlemen who arrange it is before the public. Of the plan of the work, (and indeed of the execution so far as we are able to judge), we have no hesitation in approving. A different class of hymns are generally used in the circles for which it is designed from those used in church, and a selection, accompanying each on the same leaf with a plain familiar tune, is certainly desirable.

We intended to have selected a specimen from the number before us, but we have just been kindly favored with one prepared for the forthcoming second number, which we shall first give for the gratification of such of our readers as take an interest in the science or devotional character of sacred music.

THERE IS A HARP. L. M. WITH A CHORUS.


There is a harp whose thrilling sound Swells thro' the choir of heav'n above, Mid
the blue arch the notes resound, While angels catch the song of love.

2 'Tis when beyond this vale of tears,
A sainted spirit wings its way:
And pure before the throne appears,
In robes of bright ethereal day.

3 Hark! the glad shout of sacred joy,
In choral numbers loud and long:
Th' angelic host their harps employ;
And hallelujahs swell the song.

PARENTAL.

The specifications set forth in the following article, are but as one among a thousand, that might be mentioned. Let every one pursue the subject for himself:—

From the Massachusetts Journal.

MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.

A few days ago, I visited a mother whose youngest child was ill. The spoiled pet cried for some mince-pie which she had seen on the table a few minutes before. The mother told her it was all gone; whispering to a child a few years older, not to tell her she had seen it put in the closet. What a lesson of deception for the oldest daughter! The little invalid had probably been deceived before; for, notwithstanding her mother's protestation, she still continued to scream for mince-pie. "Mother hasn't got any for her darling," was the reply of the injudicious parent; "pussy came and ate it all up!" What a lesson of falsehood for the youngest daughter! Being an intimate friend, I suggested the impropriety of such proceedings, and the dangerous consequences likely to result from it. The lady assured me I made too serious a matter of such a trifling affair. "Nothing is trifling to the mind of a child," said I; "every casual word is a seed dropped into a fertile soil; it *will* take root, and bear fruit, either good or evil. Those who paint in stucco, cannot alter a shade they have once laid in; if a mistake is made, it must endure as long as the work; and thus it is with a mother's example to her children. We may do a great deal in after years to correct evil habits formed in youth, but the tendency to those habits remains with us for life. Deception in small things leads to deception in greater things; and this affair of the mince-pie may end in making artful hypocrites of both your daughters."

The mother seemed distressed. "But how," asked she, "can I be expected to know much about education, when I went to school so little myself?"

"My dear madam," I replied, "that is a very common and very pernicious error.—Going to school is not education. The government of our thoughts, feelings, and expressions, by our own fire-sides, every day of our lives, is what constitutes the education of our children; not the comparatively unimportant lessons learned at school. You do not need book-learning to educate your children. A plain simple regard to truth and nature is all that is wanted. You do not need to go to school, to learn that a falsehood is wrong; yet you tell your little daughter that the cat had eaten the mince-pie, when both you and her sister knew it was not true. You have the kindest intention in the world; but you must not be surprised, if your children tell lies, and say in excuse, "Mother tells lies to us."

Another of my acquaintances has an unruly little son, who, when any thing is refused him, immediately says, "Mother, if you don't give it to me, I'll roar." And the mother, from sheer indolence, generally yields to the threat, as she says, to avoid trouble. But in this case the old proverb is peculiarly true—"Lazy folks take the most pains." Shut up a boy by himself, whenever he begins to cry for what it is improper to have, and he will soon be cured of saying, "If you don't give it to me, I'll roar." But if in your anxiety to avoid a contest, you yield to his screams, never expect an end to his demands upon your patience.

A third mistake, more common than any, is the teaching children to do right, from wrong motives. Thus a boy is encouraged to be kind, obliging and generous, by being told that he will be sure to gain by it in the end; that others will oblige him in return; that nothing is lost by gaining friends where you can, &c. Now the fact is, our kind and benevolent actions are *not* always to meet a reward in this world. The chance is, it will be far otherwise; and it is well that it is so; for if the motive be selfish, how can the act be pure? If the fountain be polluted, how can the drop lie stainless? A child brought up to expect rewards for kindness and generosity, and finding in manhood that the early expectations were unfounded, gradually becomes cold and selfish toward the world, which has thus disappointed him. It would not be thus, had he been taught to love goodness, because it is good and pleasant in the sight of God.

PARENTAL INDULGENCE.

Indulgence, when shown in too great a degree by parents to children, generally meets with a bad return. It seems to awaken a strange malignity in human nature towards those who have thus displayed an injudicious fondness. Children delight to vex such parents. There may be two reasons: 1. It makes them feel foolish to be teased with kindness. 2. It discovers a weakness, over which they can insult and triumph. But whatever may be the cause, it furnishes an argument to parents why they should never practice this behaviour towards their children.—*Bishop Horne.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New-York Observer.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

Without disparaging any other of the many interesting and instructive volumes issued in the form of cabinet and family libraries, (says the London Christian Observer), it is, perhaps, not too much to place at the head of the list, for extent and variety of condensed information, Mr. Herschel's Discourse on Natural Philosophy, in Dr. Lardner's Cyclopædia. We copy one or two curious passages:—

"What mere assertion will make any man believe, that in one second of time, in one beat of the pendulum of a clock, a ray of light travels over one hundred and ninety-two thousand miles; and would therefore perform the tour of the world in about the same time that it requires to wink with our eyelids, and in much less than a swift runner occupies in taking a single stride? What mortal can be made to believe, without demonstration, that the sun is almost a million times larger than the earth; and that, although so remote from us that a cannon ball, shot directly towards it, and maintaining its full speed, would be twenty years in reaching it, it affects the earth by its attraction in an inappreciable instant of time? Who would not ask for demonstration, when told that a gnat's wing, in its ordinary flight, beats several hundred times in a second; or that there exist animated and regularly organised beings, many thousands of whose bodies laid close together would not extend an inch? But what are these to the astonishing truths which modern optical inquiries have disclosed; which teach us that every point of a medium through which a ray of light passes is affected with a succession of periodical movements, regularly recurring at equal intervals, no less than five hundred millions of millions of times in a single second; that it is by such movements, communicated to the nerves of our eyes, that we see. Nay, more, that it is the difference in the frequency of their recurrence which affects us with the sense of the diversity of colour; that, for instance, in acquiring the sensation of redness, our eyes are affected four hundred and eighty-two millions of millions of times; of yellowness, five hundred and forty-two millions of millions of times; and of violet, seven hundred and seven millions of millions of times, per second? Do not such things sound more like the ravings of madmen than the sober conclusions of people in their waking senses? They are, nevertheless, conclusions to which any one may most certainly arrive, who will only be at the trouble of examining the chain of reasoning by which they have been obtained.

"An eminent living geometer has proved by calculations, founded on strict optical principles, that in the center of the shadow of a small circular plate of metal, exposed in a dark room to a beam of light, emanating from a very small brilliant point, there ought to be no darkness; in fact, no shadow, at that place; but, on the contrary, a degree of illumination precisely as bright as if the metal plate were away. Strange and even impossible as this conclusion may seem, it has been put to the trial, and found perfectly correct."

CATHOLICS IN MISSOURI.

The catholic influence in Missouri is great. Besides the college in St. Louis, they have flourishing schools in several places. 1. At Florissant, about ten miles above St. Louis, where there is a large number of pupils instructed by teachers. 2. There is a female school in St. Louis, of about forty scholars. 3. There is a large institution at Perryville, in Perry county, eighty-five miles south of St. Louis, and forty from Cape-Girardeau. The boys' school at that place has about one hundred pupils, mostly from Louisiana and the West-Indies. The school for young ladies has a large number of pupils. Besides, there is a Theological Seminary here, containing twenty-four or twenty-five young men preparing for the priesthood. 4. A female school is about commencing on Apple creek, in the southern part of the same county.

There is no college in Missouri, in the hands of Protestants. It is hoped that this will not be the case long. The Sunday school enterprise is going on well in Illinois and Missouri.—*N. Y. Obs.*

WHY ARE THEY OPPOSED TO THE WORK?

In nearly all cases of revival, there are oppositions from *within*, either in the individual or the many, more to be feared and deplored, than those from *without*. It is not a little astonishing, that Christians will sometimes invent so many ways to check the progress of the work of reformation. But the main reason is, they are secretly opposed to the work, or they wish, at least, to take it out of the control of the Spirit of God, and its present and immediate agents, and conduct it according to their own views and feelings. They may feel willing the ark should move forward, but "it must move *steadily*." It is not unfrequently the case, that a reproof, or a direction from such, to a young convert, will at once discourage him from attempting any farther progress. By such untimely and injudicious interference, on the part of cold professors, many an awakened soul has been not only disheartened, but turned out of the way. Many a good and progressive work of reformation has been effectually broken up. Whereas, in cases of individual, or general religious excitement, would all become imbued with the good spirit that actuates the few, and act in concert, no *outward* means would ever check the progress of reformation, while this unanimity of spirit was maintained in active operation.—*N. E. Ch. Herald.*

ORIGIN OF EPISCOPACY IN CONNECTICUT.

In March, 1719, Rev. Timothy Cutler, of Stratford, was chosen rector of Yale. He was popular, and acceptable to both the students and people. But at the commencement of 1722, it was discovered, that Mr. Cutler, Mr. Brown, one of the tutors, and several neighbouring ministers, had embraced episcopacy. The matter was discussed publicly between Mr. Cutler and Gov. Stitonstall. At a meeting in October, the trustees voted to excuse Mr. Cutler from all further services as rector; and also, that every individual, hereafter elected to that office, should give his solemn assent to the Saybrook platform, the constitution of the congregational church. Mr. Cutler, with the others, went to England, and received episcopal ordination. Mr. C. also received from the universities the degree of D. D.; and returned to Boston, in the capacity of episcopal missionary. This was the commencement of episcopacy in New-England.—*Quarterly Register.*

USEFUL DISCOVERY BY A LADY.

It is stated in the Ravenna Ohio Courier, that an important discovery was made in Copeley, Medina county, June 17, by a lady. Mr. Vial, his son and another person were digging a well, and the son having gone down first, was prostrated on breathing the noxious vapour or "damps" below. His father descended to his relief, and fell also. The third started for a physician. In the mean time several ladies assembled at the place; one threw down a pail of water, most of which fell on the face of Mr. V. who caught breath, rose, seized the senseless body of his son, got into the tub, and was drawn up by the ladies. Water was immediately applied to the young man, which in a short time produced symptoms of returning life. Mr. Vial in a few hours attained his usual health and strength, and the young man, by medical aid, had so far recovered as to be able to walk about on the succeeding day. The experiment of letting down a candle was then tried, which went out at the depth of six feet from the top of the well. A live chicken was also let down, and at the depth of six feet animation became suspended; but by pouring water on it, animation was immediately restored. From these experiment it appears, that on inhaling this gas, life is suspended only, and that the application of water will restore it; whether by conveying atmospheric air, contained in the water, to the sufferer, or from some other cause.

LOTTERIES.

The New-York Genius of Temperance compliments the Vermont editors, on the spirit with which many of them encounter the New-York lottery dealers. We are sorry that so many of them cannot receive the compliment with a clear conscience. We hope, however, for improvement; and we are especially glad to see that the lottery advertisements are removed from one paper, into which they had intruded themselves while the attention of the editor was providentially called to other matters. We hope their continued absence will prove that he cast them out on principle; being unwilling to assist in duping his patrons for money.—Time was, and lately too, when lotteries were so little understood, that decent men might have something to do with them; but that time is past.—*Vt. Chron.*

PREACHING OF A LITTLE CHILD.

Several years ago, D—— was visited with a revival. One evening Mrs. —— and her little daughter attended a meeting, and while the minister was speaking of the neglect of family duties, of reading the scriptures, and of family prayer, the little daughter, who listened attentively, and perceived that the preacher was describing a neglect that she had witnessed herself, whispered to her mother this question: "Ma, is Mr. —— talking to you?" This was powerful preaching to the mother; she was immediately brought under deep conviction, which resulted in her hopeful conversion to God.—*N. Y. Evan.*

MORNING AIR.

The most wholesome and invigorating air of the day is usually at day-break. The man who rises at the dawn of day, may enjoy a pleasure that is denied to a slumberer. It is the best time for exercise. The birds gaily carol, to welcome the rising sun, and to awaken man to industry. The glorious orb of day is in itself an object of more magnificence than the falls of Niagara or Montmorenci, the peak of Teneriffe or Ætna. Yet how many traverse sea and land to behold these terrestrial objects, while, perhaps, they never saw the rising sun in its utmost splendor, the sublimest spectacle in creation.

SINGULAR OPERATION.

The astonishing number of 450 plumstones were recently extracted from the body of a woman in Wilmslow, named Ann Pearson, by Mr. Moore, the surgeon of that place; having, it is supposed, lain in the alimentary canal ten years. She had laboured under great bodily affliction during the whole of that period, and her complaint had, up to the time of this occurrence, baffled the skill and penetration of all the medical and surgical gentlemen who had been in attendance upon her. The stones are now in custody of Mr. Moore.—*Belfast News Letter.*

A New-York editor lately sneered at the remark, that "nothing is gained by the violation of the Sabbath." In so doing he scoffed, not at a mere human opinion, but at the providence of God. Double the number of persons lose their lives by drowning on that day, says the coroner of Albany, than on "all the other days of the week."—*Jour. Humanity.*

A mercantile house in New-York city has received twenty-one bales of cotton, produced solely by the labour of free people.—*ib.*

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.*	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-4	Hoboken	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh*	do	Jersey City,	do
Orange County	do	State, Trenton	do
Catskill	do	All others	1-2 a 3-8
Farmer's, Troy*	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County	do	York	1-2
Mohawk	do	Chester County	3-8
Utica	1-2	Delaware County	do
Geneva	do	Reading	do
Auburn	do	Pittsburgh	1
Ontario	do	Gettysburgh	do
Central	do	Chambersburgh	do
Chenango	do	Carlisle	do
Ithaca	do	Lancaster	do
Ogdensburgh	do	Greensburgh	do
Jefferson County	do	Brownville	do
Wayne County	do	Silver Lake	50
Rochester	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Monroe County	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingston County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District	broken	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	do	Baltimore Banks	3-8
Greene County	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland	do
Plattsburgh	do	Princess Ann	do
Niagara	do	Elkton	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath	1-2	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Waterville	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine	broken	Franklin	do
Wiscasset	do	All others	3-4
Kennebeck	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville	do
Essex, Salem	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster	do
All others	3-8	St. Clairsville	do
Connecticut.		Mount-Pleasant	do
Norwich Bank	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus	do
Derby	do	Others uncertain or broken	
All others	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket	broken	Michigan	1
All others	3-8	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 100lbs.	$4 75a4 00	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	5 10a5 15	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb.	a11	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal.	34a35
Havana	11a12	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java	12a13	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed,	83a85
Upland	9a11	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl.	8 75a9 50
Alabama	9a12	—— prime	5 62a6 25
Feathers.		Pork, mess	14 12a
Live American	34a36	—— prime	10 87a
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	3 00a3 25	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	8a9
Pickled, bbl.	3 75a4 00	Cheese	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	6 50a6 62	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 25a8 50	Prime, 100lbs.	3 12a3 25
Herring	2 87a3 00	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb.	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	4 87a5 00	Havana, white, lb.	9a12
Western (canal)	5 00a5 50	—— brown	6a8
Rye flour	3 50a3 62	New-Orleans	6a7
Indian meal	3 50a3 56	Loaf	17a19
Grain.		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 05a1 10	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 12a1 14	American, lb.	6a7
Rye	68a70	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	68a70	Bohea, lb.	40a45
Oats	37a38	Souchong	56a75
Barley	80a	Hyson-skin	55a80
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson	88a1 20
Hides.		Hyson	90a1 20
La Plata, lb.	15a16	Gunpowder	1 10a1 50
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial	1 10a1 44
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb.	8a9	Richmond, lb.	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba	14a25
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a3 50
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port	80a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L.P.	90a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a75
Hoops, per M.	35 00a36 00	—— pulled	45a50
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common	35a40
—— hhd.	35 00a36 00	Spinning	33a40
—— bbl.	28 00a30 00	American Hatter's	30a85

MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

JUST published, and for sale, by HASTINGS & TRACY, the *Malte-Brun School Geography*, illustrated by numerous original Engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables: By S. G. Goodrich. This Geography, it is believed, will in every respect satisfy the public expectation, and be found decidedly superior to any system now in use.

Also, The Franklin Primer, The Young Scholar's Manual, or Easy Lessons, The Improved Reader, and the General Class-Book. *Dec.* 7, 1830.

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

STEAM SCOURING AND DRESSING CLOTHES,

opposite the United States Branch Bank, where all orders will be attended to.

The Subscribers, having made additional improvements in the manner of colouring and scouring, desire to inform the public, that they have employed workmen directly from London, who have been extensively engaged in the business of steam scouring and colouring in that city, and who will now be engaged in their service. They desire to express their gratitude to the public, for the liberal patronage they have received, which has far exceeded their expectations.

Almost all colours which constitute gentlemen's dress, such as black, blue, drab, &c. will be restored to their original brightness and beauty, and warranted not to fade again; and all stains and blemishes perfectly extracted.

They hope that by constancy and promptness in their business, they shall secure the confidence and patronage of a generous public. ROBERT PAUL,

Utica, Nov. 5, 1830. WILLIAM PAUL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to the corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, where he will keep Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of HITCHCOCK & SWAN, J. & W. WILLIAMS, WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, and H. STORRS & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease was discovered by *Dr Rafinesque*, Pulmist and Professor of Medical Botany in Philadelphia. It has cured or relieved six hundred persons, from Boston to New-Orleans, within two or three years. From three to six large bottles have effected radical cures. It is purely vegetable, fragrant and palatable. Patients actually become fond of it. It acts by medicating and healing the lungs, through the blood and air

The Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption, has been published as a guide Ample consultations furnished in difficult cases, at ten dollars

The Pulmel and Pulmist sold in Utica, at the Philadelphia price, by WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, Agents. *Utica, Dec.* 7, 1830. 49

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street, have just received a new supply of Scott's Family Bible, which will be sold low.

Also, A scriptural Answer to the Question—How may I know that I am an adopted Child of God? By Rev. Nath'l Dwight. *June* 21, 1831.

MORE NEW BOOKS.

LECTURES on Botany, by Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln, vice-principal of the Troy Female Seminary, a new edition, enlarged and improved.

A supply of the new and improved edition of Olney's School Geography.

An abridgment of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, by Charles Anthon, Esq.

An improved Grammar of the English Language, by Noah Webster, LL. D.

Also, The Merchant, or Practical Accountant, being a series of mercantile accounts, by T. H. Goddard.

Just received by HASTINGS & TRACY,
June 28, 1831. No. 94, Genesee st.

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica.
Utica, February, 1830. 51

DR. ROBERTS'
WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.
July 28, 1829. 30

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR,
AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon briliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.
Utica, July 28, 1829. 30

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.